

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2302.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

WITH SUPPLEMENT | SIXPENCE.  
AND COLOURED PICTURE | By Post, 6d.



THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW: THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA VISITING THE SHRINE OF THE "IBERIAN MOTHER OF GOD."  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Woodford, Essex, the wife of William Oldham, Rew, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Hinton Manor, Berks, the wife of Captain Loder-Symonds, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Eustace G. Mansel, 52nd Light Infantry, son of Colonel Mansel, of Smedmore, Dorsetshire, to Mary E., daughter of the late Commander Belgrave, R.N.

On the 5th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Edward J. Edwardes, M.D., M.R.C.P., of Orchard-street, to Clara A., daughter of Mr. J. H. Donaldson, of Southwick-crescent, and Harold's-lea, Horley.

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Tullimaar, Perranarworthal, Cornwall, Sarah, widow of the late Henry Parkin, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, aged 84 years.

On the 19th ult., at 83, Paragon-road, Mare-street, Hackney, Hannah, the wife of T. A. Bishop, in her 63rd year.

On March 13, at Kaiwarra-warra, Wellington, N.Z., the Hon. Sydney Eloise, Mrs. Forster Goring.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9

## SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

Second Sunday after Trinity. Prince George of Wales born, 1865. Morning Lessons: Judges iv.; John xiv. Evening Lessons: Judges v. or vi. 11; Heb. x. 1-19. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 7 p.m.

## MONDAY, JUNE 4.

Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. Rev. C. Beard on the Reformation.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

New moon, 6.18 a.m. George I., King of Greece; Accession, 1863. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor McKendrick on Physiological Discovery.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. R. S. Poole on Recent Discoveries in Cyprus and Asia Minor. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Linnean Society, 8 p.m., papers by Messrs. H. N. Ridley, G. Lewis, J. H. Corry, and R. Romanus.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Professor Dewar on the Electric Arc and Chemical Synthesis, 9 p.m. Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Turner on Russian Social Life—close of the season. Physical Society, 3 p.m. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.			General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.		
May 20	30.035	52° 9'	45° 1'	°	0-10	59° 1'	49° 0'	N.W. SE.	.79 0'000
21	30.149	54° 5'	43° 4'	'68	10	66° 2'	44° 0'	SE. SSW.	.97 0'000
22	30.127	57° 0'	43° 6'	'63	2	71° 3'	42° 3'	SSW.	112 0'000
23	30.055	62° 0'	46° 5'	'59	1	74° 6'	47° 8'	W.	190' 0'000
24	30.035	61° 5'	46° 0'	'58	0	76° 4'	48° 6'	W. SSW.	169 0'000
25	29.791	60° 7'	50° 9'	'71	4	73° 8'	49° 4'	W. N. S.	118 0'110
26	29.598	53° 7'	52° 3'	'95	10	59° 9'	50° 3'	SE. NNE.	119 0'265

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.020 30.181 30.183 30.105 30.071 20.884 20.882

Temperature of Air .. 55° 0' 57° 8' 60° 5' 63° 5' 61° 0' 56° 0'

Temperature of Evaporation .. 48° 8' 51° 6' 50° 9' 58° 1' 56° 1' 56° 1'

Direction of Wind .. N.W. S. SW. WSW. S. ENE. SSW.

Wind force .. 79 97 112 190' 169 118 119 0'265

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### THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW.

The splendid ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander III. of Russia and the Empress Maria Feodorovna (Princess Dagmar of Denmark) was successfully performed last Sunday, in the Cathedral Church of the Assumption (Uspenski Sabor) in the Kremlin of Moscow. Our Special Artists, Mr. W. Simpson and Mr. A. Larsen, will supply ample materials for the series of illustrations which we shall present of all that is most remarkable in the ceremonials and festivities upon this occasion. We gave last week, along with some views of the Kremlin and its Churches and Palaces, and illustrations of the Imperial Regalia, an exact account of the prescribed order of the Coronation proceedings; and we also described the State Entry of their Majesties, on Tuesday week, from the Petroffsky Palace into the city of Moscow. This was, in itself, a very grand and interesting sight; and the sketches we have already received from our Special Artists, which they made on the spot, furnish the principal subjects of our Engravings in the present Number.

The Petroffsky Palace, a view of which appears, with those of other stately edifices, on a page of our Supplement, is situated about two miles north of the outer gate of Moscow, on the St. Petersburg road. It was built by the Empress Elizabeth, who reigned from 1741 to 1762, and who named it after her father, Peter the Great; but it is a fantastic piece of architecture, and its red and white walls have a glaring effect. Napoleon I., when the French army was driven out of Moscow by the conflagration kindled in that city, occupied this Palace several days, and here wrote his despatch to France announcing the great disaster. The Park and pleasure-gounds are beautifully wooded, affording a favourite public resort for all classes of the citizens. It was at the Petroffsky Palace that the Emperor and Empress had rested a day or two, upon their arrival from St. Petersburg; and they proceeded hence through the city to the Kremlin, a distance of four miles, on Tuesday week, in magnificent pomp, as described in our last; the Emperor riding a white horse, and the Empress, with her little daughter, the Grand Duchess Xenia, five years old, in a carriage entirely covered with gilding, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. The Emperor, who wore the dark green uniform of a Russian General, was accompanied by his brother-in-law the Duke of Edinburgh, on horseback, and by the Czarewitch, his eldest son, and another of his sons. The other Russian Imperial Princes, brothers and uncles of the Emperor, rode behind, with a numerous staff of military officers, and with those sent by foreign Governments, amongst whom were General Lord Wolseley and Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. The procession leading the way for their Imperial Majesties comprised the troops of the Imperial Guard, with squadrons of Cossacks and Dragoons, and the chieftains and deputies of various Asiatic nations or tribes, Calmucks, Turcomans, Kirghese Tartars, and others, attired mostly in loose gowns of rich silk brocade or velvet, girt with red sashes, in which they carried several swords and pistols, and wearing high peaked caps, red or black according to the nationality, or turbans of the Mohammedan persuasion. Imperial huntsmen, lackeys, and other attendants, rode before their master; and a long train of state carriages bore the chief officials of the Court, lords, ladies, and gentlemen, many of whom belonged to the oldest princely and noble families of Russia. The whole line of route from the Petroffsky Palace to the Kremlin was guarded by a double rank of soldiers. There were hundreds of thousands of people assembled along the roads and streets all the way, and they greeted the Emperor and Empress with the most enthusiastic acclamations. The rear of the procession was closed by many of the finest cavalry regiments, Cuirassiers, Dragoons, Lancers, and Cossacks, with their bands of music.

Before entering the Palace, the Emperor and Empress visited three or four of the most venerable churches in the Kremlin precinct; but, first of all, the Chapel and shrine of "the Iberian Mother of God," which is regarded by devout Russians as hallowed by surpassing sanctity. It contains a miraculous picture of the Virgin Mary, which was brought to the Greek Monastery of Mount Athos from a province of the Caucasus anciently called Iberia (not to be confounded with Iberia, the classic name of the Spanish and Portuguese peninsula); and which was removed from Greece to Russia in the seventeenth century, by the Czar Alexis, the second Emperor of the House of Romanoff. The chapel, called by Russians the "Iverskaya Boshia Mater," which means just the same, is situated not in the Kremlin, but at the "Sunday Gate" of Moscow, the Voskressenskaya Vorota, between which and the Kremlin, on the rising ground, is the "Red Place," the Krasnoi Ploschad. At the darkened upper end of this chapel is the sacred picture, adorned with gold and precious stones, lighted up by thirteen silver lamps, and surrounded by hangings of gold brocade. The Virgin is represented as of dark brown complexion, with a scratch on the right cheek, which is said often to have distilled blood; a net of real pearls is fastened around the head, upon which glitters a brilliant crown, and there is a large jewel on the forehead, and one on the shoulder. The chapel is always open, and hundreds of worshippers come every day, to kneel and kiss and pray; the picture is sometimes lent out by the monks to be carried to the sick-bed of dying persons. Here came the Emperor Alexander III., to do homage at the instant of his entry into Moscow. After his Majesty had bent his knee before the miraculous picture of the Iberian Virgin he walked to the carriage of the Empress, handed her from it, and led her into the chapel. After she had prayed he conducted her back to the carriage, and the procession moved on into the Red Square. Here the Czars used to address the people. The entrance from the Red Square through the walls of the Kremlin, by which the cortége passed, is so sacred that all, from the Emperor to the meanest of his subjects, uncover as they pass through. Here 6000 school children in white robes were stationed on an immense stand, and sang the National Hymn, and the popular air from Glinka's "Life for the Czar." Facing the stand occupied by the children are the statues of Minim, the tradesman of Nijni-Novgorod, and Prince Pojarsky, who, between them, drove out the Poles in 1612. The Emperor and Empress paid visits to the Cathedrals of the Assumption, Annunciation, and Archangel St. Michael, and prayed at the various shrines of saints and the relics of their ancestors. Having performed their religious duties, their Majesties entered the Palace, and, passing through the grand halls named after the various knightly orders, reached the Throne-Room. At the moment they did so, a salute of one hundred cannon commenced; the bells of all the churches in Moscow were pealing merrily, and the streets were soon thronged with people awaiting the illuminations; but these were deferred until Sunday evening. The great feature of the next day (Wednesday) was the solemn consecration of the Banner of the Russian Empire, at the Imperial Treasury, the Orovje Palace, where the Regalia are kept, with a rich collection of arms and armour, and historical relics of the ancient Czars. The Emperor and Empress, with all the Princes, were present at this ceremony, which was performed by Archbishop Bajanoff, with an imposing ritual, at noon, in the Hall of Trophies at the Treasury. On Thursday and the two suc-

ceeding days, at nine o'clock in the morning, solemn proclamation was made in the open air—first in the square in front of the Arsenal, in the Kremlin, and afterwards in the Krasnoi Ploschad, and at each of the city gates—announcing that the coronation would take place on Sunday. The Heralds-at-Arms, the Masters of Ceremonies, and other Court officials, with two Secretaries of the Senate, conducted this formality, guarded by six squadrons of splendid cavalry, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. We shall give an illustration of the scene next week.

The Emperor and Empress passed the latter days of the week,

preceding the Coronation, in strict retirement, and in private exercises of religious devotion. One of our illustrations shows the interior of the Emperor's cabinet or study, in the Alex-

ander Palace (the Bolshoi Dvoretz) of the Kremlin.

The scenes beheld on Sunday, at the actual Coronation, were grander and more imposing than on any former occasion. The troops were in their places at six o'clock, and at eight o'clock the spectators of the ceremony began to arrive at the Cathedral of the Assumption. The special Ambassadors and members of the Diplomatic Body assembled at the residence of the German Ambassador, and proceeded thence in state carriages. The Emperor, who wore the white uniform of a colonel of the Imperial Guard, and the Empress, who was habited in a Russian costume richly embroidered with diamonds, joined the procession in front of the Palace and took their places under a splendid canopy carried by thirty-two Generals. On their arrival at the Cathedral, their Majesties were addressed by the Metropolitan of Moscow, while another prelate held the cross for them to kiss, and they were sprinkled with holy water. They were then led to the throne, which had been placed on a dais under the great cupola, from which was suspended a canopy of scarlet velvet. After a short service the Metropolitans of Novgorod and Kiev ascended the dais and invested the Emperor with the ermine mantle, and subsequently the crown, the sceptre, and globe were presented to him. He then called the Empress, who knelt before him, and received from him her own crown, and was invested with the Imperial mantle. A salute of one hundred and one guns was fired, and the members of the Imperial family, offered their congratulations to their Majesties. The Emperor and Empress next proceeded to the gate of the Sanctuary, where they were anointed. Having received the Communion, they left the Cathedral and returned to the Palace. In the afternoon a banquet was given in the Granovitaya Palata, and medals struck to commemorate the event of the day were distributed amongst the guests. The illuminations of the Kremlin, and of the whole city of Moscow, are described by the *Daily News* correspondent, and seem to have been the most splendid sight of that kind ever displayed in Europe. The Emperor drove out, with no escort, to see the illuminations.

On Monday the Emperor held a Grand Court, and received the Diplomatic Body and numerous deputations to offer their congratulations to his Imperial Majesty; at night there was a grand costume ball at the Palace. Great satisfaction is felt in Russia at the satisfactory accomplishment of the Coronation. The Emperor has issued a manifesto, by which all arrears of taxes to Jan. 1, 1883, are remitted; penalties under judgments not yet enforced are mitigated; permission is given to many persons to return to their homes, and persons concerned in the last Polish insurrection are forgiven. Persons guilty of assassination or incendiarism are not included in this act of clemency.

Our Sketches of Moscow this week comprise those of the exterior of the Cathedral Church of the Assumption, and the Church of St. Nicholas, also in the Kremlin, with its adjacent belfry tower (the Tower of Ivan Veliki); the Petroffsky Palace, outside the city; the Theatre, or Grand Opera-House, besides which there is a French Theatre; and the fine bronze group of sculpture, in the Krasnoi Ploschad, representing the Russian patriot Minim in the act of rousing Pojarski to fight against the Polish invaders.

The Russian Court and Government authorities, and those of the City, have done all they could for the personal convenience of the representatives of English and foreign newspapers attending the Imperial Coronation. A badge is worn on the left breast by every recognised Special Correspondent, which consists of a medal in silver richly gilt, about three inches in diameter. In the centre, on a gold ground, rises in high relief the Imperial Crown in red enamel, within a silver wreath of oak and laurel, entwined above a star of five points, the whole surrounded by a band of silver, on which the word "Correspondent" is enamelled in blue, in French and Russian, coupled by two pens, also in silver. The whole is artistically designed as a memento of this grand event.

In our brief account last week of the family relations of the Emperor Alexander III., whose portrait, with that of the Empress, was given in our last, we omitted to mention the death, in May, 1865, at Nice, of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Czarewitch and heir to the Imperial Crown, to whom Princess Dagmar of Denmark was first betrothed.

### THE LATE DR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

The senior but surviving brother and partner in the Edinburgh publishing house of W. and R. Chambers has died, of natural old age, within a few days of the time at which he would have been raised to the rank of a Baronet, by the well-deserved favour of the Queen, upon the occasion of reopening St. Giles's Church, which has been restored by the aid of his munificent gift. The venerable founder of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, and the producer, during more than half a century, of an immense amount of wholesome, pleasing, and useful popular literature at the cheapest price, has been a very great benefactor to the whole nation. The personal history of William and Robert Chambers, the two brothers, is very remarkable. Its beginning shows how a couple of poor boys, coming up from their native town of Peebles to the Scottish capital, really managed to do, for a time, what the worldly-wise wits and critics of the *Edinburgh Review*, as Sydney Smith said on their behalf, parodying a line of the first Eclogue of Virgil, pretended to do: "We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal." They actually contrived, in the early days of their laborious and studious poverty, before they kept the street bookstall on Leith Walk, to live at a cost of about threepence-halfpenny for each young man's daily food. They gathered much learning, as well as business knowledge; and Robert Chambers, more especially, made himself an accomplished literary scholar, mastering a considerable extent of Scottish historical and antiquarian lore, and of geological science. William Chambers devoted himself personally to the bookselling and printing trade, while his brother at first wrote or edited some of their numerous publications. They began, in this way, with a magazine called the *Kaleidoscope*, which was not successful. Then Robert Chambers compiled a series of local and biographical anecdotes to illustrate the *Waverley Novels*; and this example led to the "Traditions of Edinburgh," and a larger work, "The Book of Scotland," by William Chambers, published in 1830, giving an account of the distinctive laws, institutions, and usages of that part of the United Kingdom. "The Gazetteer of Scotland," a work of great labour, was the joint production of the two brothers. In 1832, the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" set up the *Penny Magazine*, with the aid of

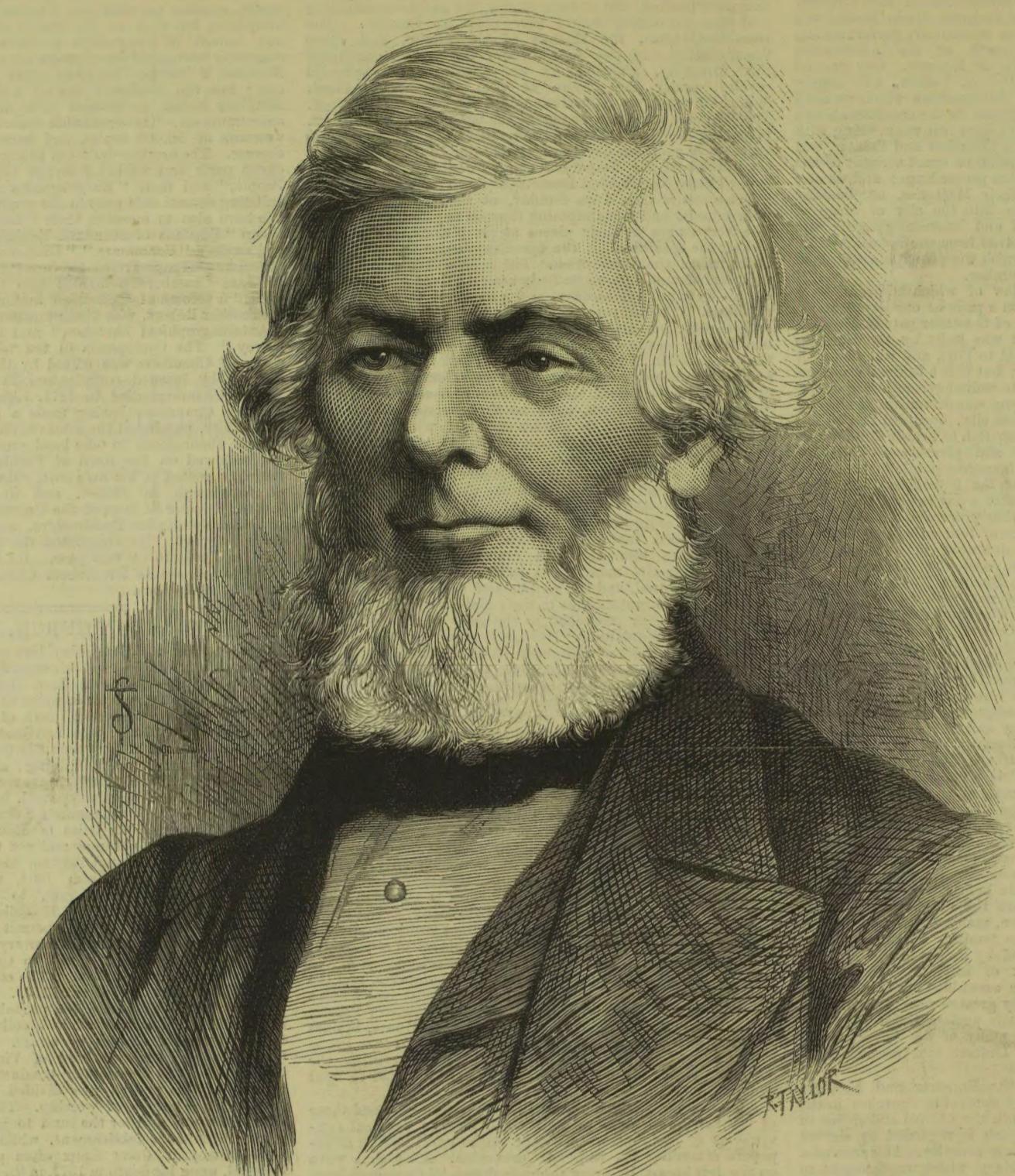
the late Mr. Charles Knight as London publisher, and furnishing good illustrations to the good reading matter. Messrs. W. and R. Chambers got the start of them by six weeks, coming out with the *Edinburgh Journal*, price three-halfpence, but with no illustrative engravings. There were not, indeed, at Edinburgh in those days the artists and engravers who could have produced anything like the *Penny Magazine*, if Messrs. Chambers could have ventured upon the cost; but the *Edinburgh Journal* had the merit of happily mingling sound instruction with intellectual and rational entertainment. Its circulation rose in a very few weeks to upwards of 50,000 copies, and became at once an assured success. The brothers followed this up by next bringing out in cheap parts and weekly numbers the "Information for the People," and their "Encyclopaedia of English Literature," enlisting several able pens in the production of these treatises. We have also to mention their "Educational Course," their cheap "Editions of Standard English Works," their ancient and modern "Grammars," "Dictionaries," "Histories," and miscellaneous papers reprinted from their journal with additions. William Chambers published also a "History of Peeblesshire," a volume of "Sketches in America," a "Memoir" of his brother Robert, who died some ten years since, a volume of "Autobiographical Sketches," and a novel entitled "Alice Gilroy." The Cyclopaedia in ten volumes which bears the name of Chambers was edited by the two brothers jointly, assisted by learned contributors in special subjects. Dr. Robert Chambers died in 1871. About the year 1850 Mr. William Chambers, having made a fortune by his industry and ability, purchased the estate of Glenmoriston, in his native county, thenceforth to take local rank as a Scottish "laird." He bestowed on the town of Peebles a public library and museum erected at his own cost. He served as Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1865-6, and in 1872 was created an honorary doctor of laws of the University of Edinburgh. He was a magistrate for Peeblesshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Edinburgh. He completed the eighty-third year of his age on April 16 of this year. He leaves a widow, but no children: a son of Dr. Robert Chambers now manages the business of the firm.

### ST. GILES'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

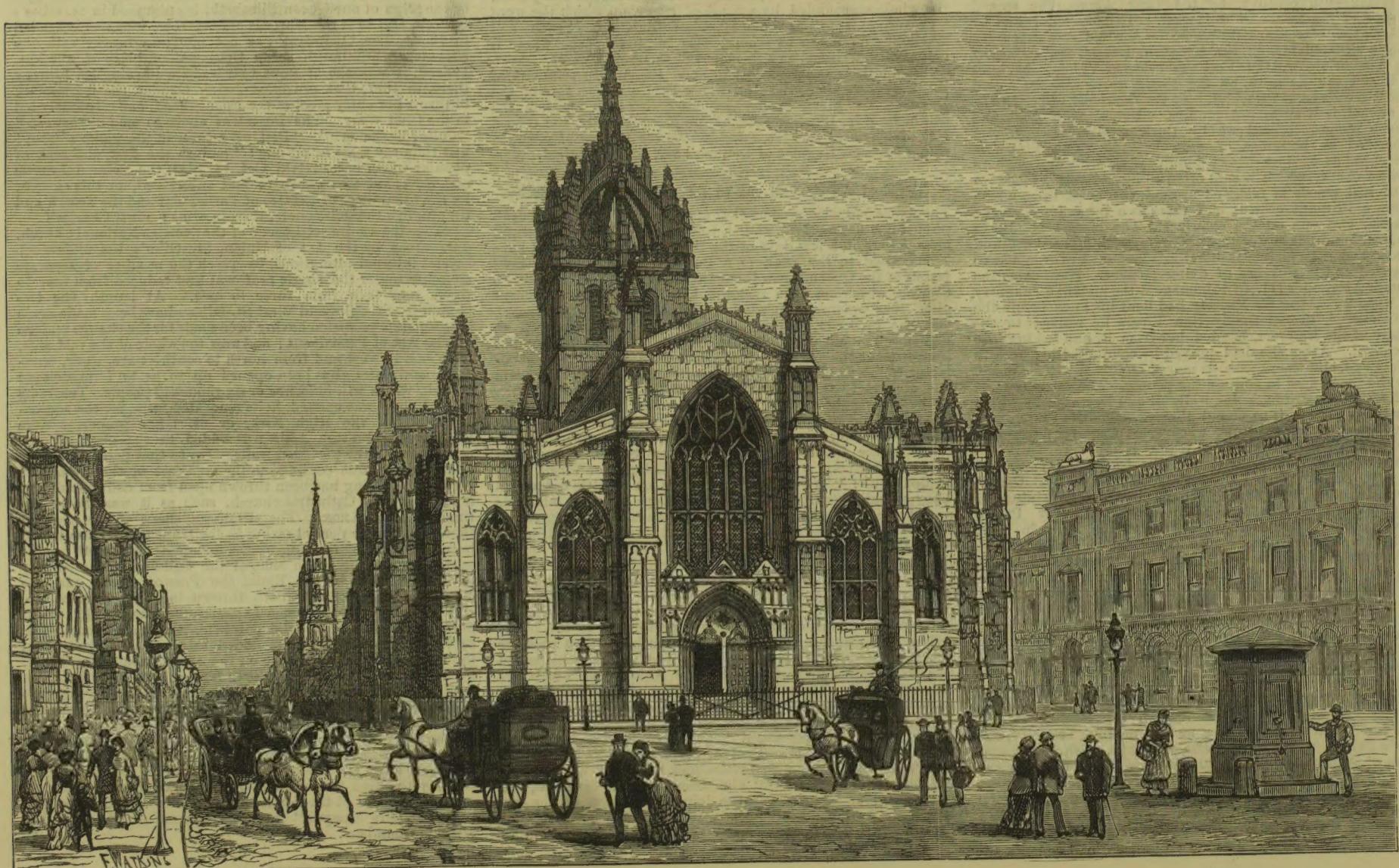
The reopening on Wednesday last week of the ancient historical church of the Scottish capital, a ceremony performed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, was an occasion of peculiar interest. This was enhanced by the recent death of Dr. William Chambers, the eminent publisher, who had bestowed a very large sum, reckoned altogether at between £40,000 and £50,000, upon the work of restoration of the building; and who would, if he had lived two or three weeks longer, have received a baronetcy offered as a mark of the Queen's approval, both of this act of munificence, and of his long labours for the benefit of the people.

The Church of St. Giles at Edinburgh, as our readers must be aware, is not now really a Cathedral, though often called so, for it does not contain the seat of a Bishop; but it was the Cathedral from 1634, with some intermission during the Covenanters' rule, to the final abolition of Episcopacy in the Scottish Establishment. St. Giles was no Scotchman, but a Greek hermit living in the southern province of Gaul, in the sixth century; and a bone of one of his arms was presented, in 1454, to the church at Edinburgh which already bore his name. The earliest recorded mention of this church is in a charter of 1359. It was built at different periods of Gothic architecture, probably attaining completion after 1466, when it was made a collegiate church, and contained thirty-six shrines or altars. The old Scottish poet, Gavin Douglas, the translator of Virgil, was Provost of St. Giles. After the Reformation conducted by John Knox, the interior of this church was divided, by partition walls, into four separate places of worship. The consecrated gold and silver plate was sold for the fund to pay the expenses of the new Protestant establishment, while the relics and images were destroyed. John Knox often preached here, and was interred, upon his death in 1572, in the adjacent burial-ground, now a public thoroughfare, Parliament-square, where his grave is marked by an inscribed flat stone in the pavement, close to the bronze equestrian statue of King Charles II. The Regent Murray, who governed Scotland most ably during part of the reign of our Queen Elizabeth, is entombed in St. Giles's Church, and so is the Marquis of Montrose, who was beheaded in 1650. The Cathedral was not much in favour with the citizens of Edinburgh as an Episcopalian place of worship. Indeed, it was the attempt to introduce the English Liturgy there, in 1637, that provoked Jenny Geddes, the fishwoman, to throw her cutty stool at the Dean's head, and ultimately led to the Civil Wars. The Dean was about to read a "collect." "Colic?" she cried, "Deil pit a colic in the wame o' thee! wilt thou say mass at my lug?" and so the first outbreak of popular wrath began. On Oct. 13, 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to and subscribed, in this church, by the Committee of Estates of Parliament and the Scotch and the English Commissioners, then in arms against Charles I.

Since the secure settlement of the Scottish National Church, guaranteed by the Act of Union, St. Giles's has undergone several internal alterations, by which the number of separate churches under the single roof was first reduced from four to three, and then from three to two. At length the two churches—St. Giles and West St. Giles—have been made again one, separate provision having been made for the change under a special Act of Parliament; and now the whole of the vast area, from east to west and from north to south—nave, choir, transepts, and aisles—has been opened up so as to form a single church, which will hold five or six thousand people. Ten years ago the choir was opened, in its renovated form, for the accommodation of the High Kirk, or St. Giles proper. More recently the Preston Aisle was added to the choir by the demolition of the partition walls. Up to that point, the work of restoration was confined to the area east of the transepts. Now the building has been thrown open from end to end, and it forms a great Cathedral church, such as it was before the time of John Knox. The cruciform shape of the church, though not quite perfect owing to the truncated transepts, has been recovered by opening up the memorial aisles both on the north and on the south side of the building. The Albany Aisle, the Aisle of St. Elois, the Preston Aisle, and the Murray Aisle have now been thrown into the area of the church, which is of a somewhat irregular shape. The main building consists of a solid parallelogram, measuring 196 ft. by 70 ft. To this there are added three small extensions on the north, and one large one on the south, measuring 122 ft. by 22 ft., the latter being still further extended by three smaller aisles, contiguous to one another and projecting into Parliament-square. In spite of these irregularities, the ground plan of the building would show a tolerably symmetrical form but for the projection of the Albany Aisle at the north-west corner. The interior view is very fine, but would be improved by taking away the cumbersome oaken pews in the choir. Mr. W. Hay has been the architect of the works of restoration. A small apartment at the north entrance is to be converted into a "Chambers Chapel," in remembrance of the late Dr. William Chambers.



THE LATE DR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, OF EDINBURGH.



ST. GILES'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH, RESTORED BY DR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS.



OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND: THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, AS LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, RECEIVING THE KEYS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH AT HOLYROOD PALACE.

Scotland sees a good deal of the Queen, but very little of the pomp and grandeur of Royalty. Almost the only exhibition of this kind takes place during the twelve days when the Assembly of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland sits in Edinburgh. May is the month in which the various ecclesiastical bodies of Scotland hold their annual sittings; and regularly as that month returns, a distinguished nobleman comes appointed, as Lord High Commissioner, to represent her Majesty in Edinburgh, when the ancient Palace of Holyrood assumes the aspect of a courtly residence. The old rooms in which Queen Mary sat and supped and slept, and which have witnessed many a wild deed, are carpeted and made habitable, while other more modern apartments are prepared for the accommodation of his Grace the Lord High Commissioner and his suite. He has to keep some of the forms of Royalty, having his two equerries, a purse-bearer, and a Chaplain, while

his lady is always accompanied by two ladies-in-waiting. His Grace holds two Levees during the course of his stay, at which all Government officials, the Judges of the Court of Session, the Professors of the University, the magistrates of the City, and others pay their respects to the Queen's representative. His lady holds an evening reception, which is attended by a very large number of gentlemen and ladies. The special duty of the Commissioner is to open the General Assembly, and to be present at its sittings. On the day of its opening, the Lord High Commissioner drives in great state, with a military escort, from Holyrood Palace, preceded in their carriages by the Lord Provost and magistrates, and others officially connected with the Government or the City. A great multitude of the population turn out to see this procession. The scene represented in our Illustration, however, is that of the delivery of the keys of the City of Edinburgh to the Lord

High Commissioner by the Lord Provost of the City. The Lord High Commissioner has this year, in addition to his ordinary functions at the General Assembly, performed the interesting ceremony of reopening St. Giles's Cathedral Church, after its interior restoration, at the cost of the late Dr. William Chambers.

The Earl of Aberdeen is the Lord High Commissioner for this year, as he was last year, and on a previous occasion. His Lordship, Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Bart., Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland, Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and seventh Earl of Aberdeen, was born Aug. 3, 1847, a younger son of the fifth Earl of Aberdeen, who died in March, 1864. George, elder brother of the present Earl, had pursued a career of romantic adventure, concealing his birth and rank, and engaging for

some years in a seafaring life, till he was accidentally drowned on Jan. 27, 1870, while on a voyage from Boston to Melbourne; but it was some time before legal proof of this fact could be obtained, so that the present Earl did not get his right of succession confirmed by the House of Lords till May 6, 1872, and took his seat in the House on June 13 of that year. His Lordship received the earlier part of his education at a private school in Surrey, studied for some time at St. Andrew's, and afterwards entering University College, Oxford, took the degree of M.A. in 1870. In that year he was studying for honours, and it was expected that he would have taken a high place; but the news came of his brother's death, and of his own succession to the peerage; and so he continued at college only long enough to take the ordinary degree. On entering the House of Lords, in 1872, he showed special interest in all that was connected with railways, and he has held the position of chairman of a Commission appointed to inquire into railway accidents. He has also devoted much attention to schemes for improving both the temporal and spiritual condition of the working classes. He was, therefore, appropriately elected President of the Social Science Congress, held in Aberdeen in 1877, on which occasion he delivered an able address dealing specially with prisons. His appointment as Lord High Commissioner is the more appropriate, as he is the grandson of the eminent statesman, George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen (Prime Minister in 1853 and 1854), who took an active part in Scotch Ecclesiastical discussions, in 1843, when the disruption in the Church of Scotland took place. The present Earl is peculiarly fitted for the office, as he is a man of deep religious convictions and of a philanthropic disposition. He has no sympathy with sectarian wranglings, and strives to bring all parties in the various Churches together in a spirit of charity and mutual respect. The speeches which he makes breathe the spirit of conciliation, and are characterised by moderation and sound sense and a genuine sympathy with all that is good. The Countess of Aberdeen, who is the youngest daughter of Lord Tweedmouth (Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks), has assisted Lord Aberdeen in all his useful and benevolent efforts, but has specially devoted herself to improving the condition of her own sex. She is president of the Ladies' Association in Aberdeen for giving a University education to women; she has bestowed much labour on middle-class schools for girls; and she has got up societies to look after the comfort and well-being of female farm-servants and to provide homes for destitute girls. Her gracious manners and her ever-ready sympathy have made her very popular in the position which she now occupies in Holyrood Palace.

#### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The serious depreciation of Stock Exchange securities, which was in full force when I last wrote, has happily been checked, though there is even now nothing like confidence, much less buoyancy. The decline has been so considerable that in the absence of fresh troubles a pause, if not a reaction, was sure to be experienced, and it happened that when the markets were at their worst, one or two encouraging points came to the front. One was a discovery that by some extraordinary miscalculation the deficiencies of the firm referred to last week had been over-stated by exactly one-half. Another was the denial of several injurious reports in regard to the Brighton Railway board; while the weather continued splendid up to Saturday morning, and was then followed by a steady fall of rain, a fine growing warmth accompanying it. So fine was the weather that croakers—and they are always with us—began to fear that the heat was premature, and would check growth rather than promote it, altogether forgetting that the land is full of moisture in a sense, and that a hot season is of all things to be desired by the country.

The sustained firmness of the Money Market is a great difficulty with some, and apparently it will continue to be so, for the season is getting on without the Bank of England accumulating that degree of strength which is usual at this time of the year, and which is, indeed, necessary to meet the vacation and harvest requirements which in another month will come to be talked of. This experience has quite silenced those who questioned the wisdom of the advance in the Bank rate to 4 per cent, and it promises to as effectively overcome the objections which have been made to certain restrictions which are being imposed by the Bank upon speculative users of money. An important recovery has taken place in many speculative Stock Exchange securities. Towards the close of last week all but Brighton and Grand Trunks were gaining ground, and on Monday a sharp advance followed the commencement of the settlement. This was due to the preparations proving more than sufficient. Stock was rather short than otherwise, and speculators were not slow to come to the conclusion that the worst was over. Buying for the new account followed as a matter of course, and prices advanced considerably.

In regard to the Suez Canal opinion progresses. Those at the head of the existing company now admit all that is alleged against the existing facilities, and propose themselves to form a second canal; but our people are not likely to consider that a sufficient remedy, an English-controlled canal being regarded as essential. In the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's report of this week is the following practical reference to the deficiencies at present experienced:—

The directors regret to state that great difficulty has of late been experienced in passing the company's steamers through the Suez Canal within the space of time available in connection with their work under the mail contract, and which, until a year ago, was quite sufficient for the purpose. But the gradually increasing congestion in the working of the canal, caused by the enormous traffic passing through its channel, has been productive of the greatest inconvenience to shipowners in general and to this company in particular; so much so that the directors have decided that it is necessary to dispatch the ships a day earlier from London, in order to give them an additional twenty-four hours to pass through the canal, and to arrive at Suez in time for the outward mails from Brindisi. This anticipation of the regular and proper date of departure will, it is feared, be attended with some inconvenience to both passengers and shippers; but, under the circumstances now explained, it is unavoidable.

T. S.

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#### MUSIC.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Signor Ponchielli's opera "La Gioconda," announced for production on Thursday evening, must be noticed by us next week. Since our last record of the performances at this establishment, Boito's "Mefistofele," Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell," Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," and Verdi's "La Traviata" have been given—all for the first time this season. Each work has been more than once commented on by us, and we have now, therefore, chiefly to refer to some novelties in the casts. In "Mefistofele" the performance of Madame Albani as Margherita in the first part, and Elena in the second division of the opera, presented the same charm and power as on previous occasions; the Mefistofele of M. Gailhard having again been an excellent vocal and dramatic performance. The characters of Marts and Pantalis (respectively in the first and second parts) were filled by Madame Tremelli, Madame Trebelli having heretofore been their representative. The lady first named sang effectively in the fine quartet in the garden scene, and in the serenata "La luna immobile" with Elena in the last act. Signor Marconi (who recently made his débüt here) sang well as Faust; indeed, in some instances with more success than in his previous appearances in other characters. He gave his share in the duets with Margherita at the end of the first part, and in the last scene, with much dramatic feeling. Mefistofele's "Ballata del Fischia," the garden scene quartet, and the serenata were encored.

In Saturday's performance of Rossini's masterpiece, a special feature was, as in previous seasons, the fine singing of Signor Mierwinski as Arnaldo; the cast having also included, as before, Signor Cotogni as Tell, Signor De Reszke as Walter, and other familiar features; a change having been the assignment of the part of Mathilde to Madame Repetto, who gained much applause for her delivery of the romance "Selva opaca," notwithstanding some objectionable interpolations.

On Monday, Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord" was to have been given, with Madame Sembrich as Catarina, for the first time in England; but, owing to her illness, it was postponed (for the second time), and Rossini's "Tell" was repeated instead.

Tuesday's performance of "La Traviata" needs no lengthened comment. Madame Albani, as on previous occasions, sang finely as Violetta, and was well supported by Signor Ravelli as Alfredo, and Signor Cotogni as the elder Germont. Signor Bevignani conducted the performance of "Mefistofele," M. Dupont having been the conductor on the other occasions.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place last Saturday afternoon—the programme having included the co-operation of several of the principal members of the Royal Italian opera company, and the skilful young violinist, Signorina Tua.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday brought forward—for the first time in England—Berlioz's "Requiem" ("Grande Messe des Morts"), a work of the most elaborate kind, especially as to the orchestral writing, which is for an unusual and excessive complement of instruments. Many of Berlioz's scores are remarkable for combinations largely beyond the requirements of other (and greater) composers; but his "Requiem" is the most extraordinary example of all. In addition to the usual orchestra, it includes the use of four brass bands, eight pairs of kettle-drums, two double drums, four tam-tams, and ten pairs of cymbals. The work was first performed at Paris, in 1837, in memory of General Damrémont, and those who fell with him in battle. Like all the important productions of the composer, it contains passages of power and grandeur, with others of eccentricity and laboured effort. Among the most impressive portions were the opening movement and the following "Kyrie Eleison," parts of the "Dies Iræ," especially the passage at "Tuba mirum," the "Rex Tremenda," and "Agnus Dei," with the tranquil and beautiful closing "Amen." The orchestral performance was better than that of the chorus; the incidental tenor solo passages having been well sung by Mr. H. Kearton. The event was one of great musical interest, and elicited enthusiastic applause, which was well deserved by Mr. Manns, whose zeal in preparing and skill in directing the performance of the "Requiem" cannot be too highly praised.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall closed another successful season last Saturday afternoon, when a varied and interesting (although not novel) vocal programme was excellently rendered by Misses Santley, M. Davies, A. Larkcom, and Damian, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, and the members of the South London Choral Association. Miss Damian proved her ready efficiency by singing at short notice instead of Madame Antoinette Sterling, who was indisposed. The vocal music was well contrasted by some pianoforte and violin solos finely played, respectively, by M. De Pachmann and Madame Norman-Néruda.

The fourth of the present series of Richter's concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Monday evening, when Herr Henschel and Madame Henschel reappeared after their absence in America. The lady sang with much expression an air from the "Tod Jesu," by Graun, a contemporary of Handel; and Herr Henschel produced a marked impression by his delivery of Pogner's address, from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and "Wotan's Abschied" and "Feuerzauber," from the same composer's "Die Walküre." Excellent performances of well-known classical orchestral pieces completed a substantial programme.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society—and last of the series—took place this week. Of the performances we must speak in our next number.

Madame Marie Roze made her first appearance as Colomba last Saturday night in Mr. Mackenzie's new opera at the Theatre Royal, Cork, and scored a most emphatic success. Having completed her operatic tour with the Carl Rosa Company, Madame Marie Roze returned to London, making her first appearance on Wednesday, at the Royal Albert Hall.

A military concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, under the special patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, in aid of the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Madame Marie Roze, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King were among the vocalists; Sir A. Sullivan conducting one of his own compositions.

The third subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir (now under the conductorship of Mr. Randegger) was given on Thursday evening. On this we must comment next week.

A complimentary benefit concert was given by the Brixton Choral and Orchestral Society on Thursday evening, to Mr. W. Lemare, the conductor.

An operatic concert is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall (Saturday) afternoon, supported by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

Among the concerts of the week have been those of Madame Puzzi, Mr. Oberthur, Mr. W. H. Brereton, Miss Maddeleena Cronin, and Madame Dukas.

#### THE PLAYHOUSES.

A brilliant day and night festival is, by the gracious permission of the Prince of Wales, to add to the gaiety of the Albert Hall next month. His Royal Highness and the Princess have promised to attend the Dramatic and Musical Fancy Fair and Fancy-Dress Ball to be given there by the Savage Club, on Wednesday, July 11, for the purpose of founding a scholarship in connection with the Royal College of Music. The Savage Club has for a long time now numbered among its members some of the liveliest and most accomplished entertainers in town. Over twenty-three years ago—on March 7, 1860—her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, with some members of the Royal family, honoured by their attendance the theatrical performances of the Savage Club at the Lyceum Theatre for a charitable purpose. Some of the performers on that occasion survive to devise an abundance of diversion for the Royal party and the public on July 11.

Who has not been cajoled into zestful laughter by the rich humour of Mr. J. L. Toole, as, with mouth screwed on one side, this arch comedian has acted with infinite drollery in many a farcical piece from "Ici on Parle Français" to Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Artful Cards"? After he had on Saturday night last convulsed his audience with mirth in the old familiar manner as the perplexed and erratic Robert Spicer Romford in the last-named diverting play, Mr. Toole tickled his admirers afresh by a surprising change of expression, which manifestly increased their relish of his amusing and good-humoured caricature of Mr. Coghlan's self-repression in the Haymarket version of "Fédora." Mr. Burnand has entitled his whimsical burlesque of M. Sardou's popular play, "Stage-Dora; or, Who Killed Cock Robin?" Exceedingly funny is the mock-earnestness with which Mr. Toole, as the sadly subdued Loris Ipanoff Atloff, the pallor of his serious face intensified by his raven hair and jet-black moustache, imparts in nursery-rhyme cadence the secret of "who killed cock robin" to his singularly intense listener, Princess Stage-Dora Mamazoff. Ludicrous situations like this abound from the rise of the curtain, disclosing Mr. E. D. Ward as Jean de Sealingwax, in which part he parodies to the life the peculiarly stilted, marionnette style of Mr. Bancroft, and introducing a rather colourless reflection of Mrs. Bancroft in the Countess Olga of Miss Eliza Johnstone, but a really clever representative of the rôle of Princess Stage-Dora. Gifted with a pleasing and expressive voice, and endowed with a rare intelligence as well as a charming and graceful personal appearance, Miss Marie Linden displayed, as the fair Russian Princess, talent of an order far higher than mere burlesque. Miss Linden is sufficiently like either Madame Bernhardt or Mrs. Bernard-Beere as the revengeful Princess to serve the purposes of "Stage-Dora," but needs a little more exaggeration of intensity here and there to match the irresistibly droll Loris of Mr. Toole. Altogether, however, much fun is made of "Fédora" at Toole's Theatre; and author and performers were deservedly applauded at the close of an hour of merry entertainment on Saturday night.

Eureka! A Gaiety matinée on Monday brought to light a play gloomier, if anything, than "The Stranger," with a heroine not unworthy to rank with Mrs. Haller. Mr. Freeman Wills's "Put Asunder" was the piece. It is to be feared, or to be rejoiced at, as the case may be, that "Put Asunder" will henceforth be put aside. Not that some degree of ingenuity was not shown in crowding an infinite deal of misery into four inordinately long acts, and in working up some of the impossible situations in which a despicable adventurer and ticket-of-leave man harrows the feelings of the tearful Mrs. Templeton. But good writing was wasted upon the theme of the unfortunate lady, who, compelled by the author to endure the advances of her odious persecutor on being informed that he was not, as he pretended to be, an ordained priest when he performed the marriage ceremony which united her to Mr. Templeton, would in real life have had the common-sense to right her position by explaining the difficulty to her husband. For a "scratch" performance, "Put Asunder" was strongly cast, Miss Wallis lavishing all her skill on the part of Mrs. Templeton, or Lady Ida Gordon, as she was called when we first made her acquaintance; Mr. Philip Beck delineating with power the craft of the Rev. Jonah Harding; Mr. W. R. Sutherland and Mr. F. Staunton being good in the parts of Mr. Templeton and young Gordon; while more than average ability was shown by Mr. W. Farren, jun., as the Earl of Haseldine, Miss Fanny Coleman as the Countess, Mr. Charles Groves as Bouler, and by a remarkably intelligent little child, Master Grattan, as Willie.

For the benefit of that sterling actress, Mrs. Billington, Mr. Byron's drama of "Chained to the Oar" was announced for production at the Gaiety on Thursday afternoon. But notice of this, and of the commencement of the French season with Madame Judic in "Lili" on Monday next, must come next week.

A play of Mr. Byron's, well-known in London, "Blow for Blow," served on Tuesday for the reappearance of Mr. George Conquest at the Surrey, this creator of quaint and grotesque character taking the part of Charley Spraggins with accustomed ability. The fine old-fashioned play of "Black-Eyed Susan" continues to be appreciated on its native stage.

It is a pleasure to record the complete success of Tuesday's matinée at Drury Lane in aid of the Actor's Benevolent Fund. To help the stage to help itself, the public attended strongly; and Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Toole, Mrs. Stirling, and numberless other favourites gathered to garnish the feast of reason. Once more should the liberality of Mr. Augustus Harris in offering the gratuitous use of his theatre be commended.

Another excellent charity of the players is the Royal General Theatrical Fund, the annual dinner of which is fixed for June 27 at the Freemasons' Tavern, with that eloquent speaker and earnest Actor-Manager, Mr. Wilson Barrett, in the chair.

There is a good opening for a versatile entertainer of the Woodin or Maccabé type. The void should be filled by Mr. Charles Du Val, a veritable Proteus, who delighted and astonished all who saw him by his marvellously quick changes of character at a recent reception in St. James's Hall, and who on Monday began a series of performances at the Imperial Theatre under the direction of Mr. Edgar Bruce.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, on Wednesday next, a new first part will be produced, entitled "Treasure Trove," written by Arthur Law, the music by Alfred J. Caldicott; Mr. Corney Grain's popular sketch, "Our Mess," still retaining its place in the programme.

A performance of "Plot and Passion" was given at the St. George's Hall on Saturday last. As Desmarest Mr. Dillon Croker acted with considerable subtlety and force, and Miss Lilian Beddard was an intelligent Madame La Fontangas; the lady's too-hurried utterance can easily be remedied. Mr. A. Lubinoff repeated his strongly dramatic recitals of "Eugene Aram" and Coppé's "Strike of the Smiths."

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## FIFTH NOTICE.

Among a few pictures not hitherto reviewed, in which animals supply the leading interest, but in which the landscape is also an important element, the most noteworthy are those of Mr. Davis, "Gathering the Flock" (279) and "Ben Eay" (398). As in all this artist's works, the draughtsmanship of the cattle is beyond reproach, and the workmanship generally seems almost as painstaking as ever; but there is not the illusive fidelity and aerial perspective of the painter's early so-called pre-Raphaelite works. Something factitious has crept in; the yellow sunlight has the effect of a stain. Mr. Peter Graham's animal and landscape painting (see No. 86), like that of other R.A.'s that need not be named, has, by reason of constant self-iteration, degenerated—it is obvious, and must be said—into mere manufacture. C. E. Johnson appears to be following suit, judging by "Clais na Meirlach: the Ravine of the Thieves" (487), crowded by lifted cattle, guarded by raiders. J. Smart is not free from the mannerism of the Scotch school, but the landscape portion—the most important element—of "The Half-Way House" (387) is vigorous and effective.

The landscapes, pure and simple, with which we include marine pieces, will probably make little impression on the visitor to this exhibition. The hanging committee is partly responsible for this. Several good landscapes are "skied" in the Great Room (where the dado is highest), above the usually large figure-pictures there; while in other rooms landscapes of minute elaboration are even more cruelly sacrificed. But it is idle to remonstrate with the Academy against its traditional ill-usage of landscape. While there is only one among the Forty that is strictly and exclusively a landscape painter, the majority of portrait and figure painters will have their way, and things must remain as they are. And yet the English School, despite Academic neglect, is known on the Continent only, or almost exclusively, by its landscapists. The truth, however, must be acknowledged, that the art of those landscapists—the art of Gainsborough, Constable, Crome, Bonington, Turner—the art that has made French landscape-painting what it is—viz., something at least more intelligent and nobler in aim than our own has become—is now almost as dead among us as the painters themselves.

Imagination, feeling, these selective faculty, composition, style, artistic treatment—something that shall make us feel the landscapist has poetic sensibilities, and knowledge of the true conditions of his art—that he is not a mere copyist more or less mechanical or "scientific"—where are they? The traditions of our early school are, in truth, almost clean gone in landscape even more than in figures; and, to our mind, we have no adequate substitute for them. Some of this result may be traced to Mr. Ruskin, who is always confounding scientific and moral with artistic aims, objects, and problems; and whose teaching, as regards landscape-painting, would have been utterly fallacious but for its happy inconsistencies. The main cause, however, is the individual isolation of our painters, and the absence of any system of pupilage or school by which they could profit by the teaching of experience, and live, as it were, in an atmosphere of art. Shallow objections are sometimes raised to schools on the ground that they foster imitation. But it is only the men who could do nothing by themselves who become servile imitators; and it would not be easy for us to find equals of the second and third rate "imitators," if you will, in any of the great historic schools. Wherever a body of artists are found living and painting together, like the little knot at Venice who have distinguished themselves in this exhibition, *there* at once is progress; but there is no such thing as a self-taught artist.

Imagination, it may be said, is a gift, and not to be taught; yet it may be developed under favourable conditions. Be this as it may, we have very little that can be considered imaginative in this exhibition. There is an approach to it perhaps in Mr. Oakes's "Llyn-yr-Adar; or, the Adder's Pool, Caernarvonshire" (255); but the colouring is unnaturally black, and the minute indications of lichens, mosses, and other accidents in the foreground rather detract from the impressiveness. A. Goodwin's "The Enchanted Lake" (83), from "The Arabian Nights" (placed high in a corner of the first room), is rather fanciful than imaginative, but shows the artist's inventiveness and originality. He is, however, contracting a paucity of execution which does not go well with his themes. J. E. Grace's "Fading Light" (276), F. C. Bodkin's "A Silent Pool" (371); D. Bates's "Under the Beeches, Malvern: Winter Afternoon" (364), representing a snowy upland; W. Rainey's "The Horse-Ferry, Fowey" (464), with evening effect; F. W. Meyer's "Moonlight" (546); A. Parson's "The First Frost" (621), a park scene, with a daintily painted young lady strolling among the dead leaves; and R. Collinson's "The Evening Primrose" (652), all show, with generally able painting, a sympathetic feeling for phases of nature that are in themselves poetic, but that is all. There is true sentiment in "The sad sea wave" (711), by J. F. Faed—sad indeed, and cold and desolate is this bit of sea under the slate-coloured wrack, swelling in measured cadence and falling in creamy foam, as though with long-drawn sighs of relief after recent storm. H. Moore's sea-pieces have sometimes evinced fine imaginative conception, but, as we recently remarked, they appear to be losing their freshness, and becoming monotonous and questionable in colour. There is, however, faithful observation in the very grey picture "Calm before a Storm" (1444), and "Between the Showers" (1461) is very effective, if a trifle hard. A small picture, by J. S. Hill, No. 214, above "the line" in the second room, struck us as a truly poetic little idyl. The elements are of the simplest: a girl and a few sheep, in a landscape, seen under the tender reflected light of the evening sky, while the sun's last ray lingers in burning red on the eaves and chimney stack of a cottage; yet we recognise a nameless charm like that of George Mason. This little work also illustrates—the nature of the effect lending itself thereto—the value of unity of impression in a work of art. This quality, so seldom seen in English pictures, is attained here, as always, not simply by truth of local colour, or of the local *tache*, as the French say, but by truth of hue and tone of the masses as seen in relation to each other.

But, although we have little that is imaginative in English art, we have a few painters whose works are distinguished by style—that is, at least, by a personal, selective mode of rendering the greater truths of Nature. Of these Mr. Hook is *facile princeps*. As a colourist, too, he seems to have discovered some of the secret of the inner glow of Titian. The veteran painter betrays little diminution of power this year; but we think his best work—better than either the rough sea or the calm that flank his portrait of Mr. Millais in the first room—is "Carting [seaweed] for Farmer Pengelly" (331). The pendant to this, "The Wily Angler" (324)—an inland scene with a little boy fishing—is also admirable. Adrian Stokes shows a mastery of the material and a truth of effect that is very noteworthy in "A Spanish Aqueduct" (1483). He has probably studied in the French school. Study in that school does not, however, render more acceptable the smoky bluish greens in "A Timber Waggon"

(513), by Mark Fisher. This artist is lamentably failing off. There is a feeling for breadth in Leslie Thompson's "Rye, Sussex" (577) that promises well. Miss Clara Montalba revels in colour, as usual, in "Trabacolo Unloading at the Custom House, Venice" (700). The treatment as a colour exercise is most charming, and would be entirely acceptable did it not suggest a foregone conclusion arrived at by a fixed formula.

A portrait of the late Principal of the Church Missionary College, the Rev. W. H. Barlow, B.D., painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, and presented to the college by the subscribers, has given great satisfaction.

A statue of the late Sir Robert J. Clifton was unveiled last week at Nottingham. Sir Robert was member for Nottingham from 1862 to 1866. In the latter year he was re-elected, but unseated on petition, and subsequently sat for the borough from 1868 until his death, in 1869.

In the Queen's Bench Division, the case of "Taylor v. Cook and Co." was tried on Thursday week. The plaintiff had paid £104 for a picture sold as by Sidney Cooper, R.A., which was not by that artist, and the jury found a verdict for £94—the difference between that sum and its assumed value.

The "National Eisteddfod of Wales," to be held at Cardiff in August next, from the 6th (Bank Holiday) to the 9th inclusive, promises to be of exceptional interest. A large number of prizes are to be given. One of the highest prizes, of £100, is to be awarded "for the best History of Welsh Literature, from the year 1300 to the year 1650, in English or Welsh." There is likewise a £100 prize to be given in the great Choral Competition, and minor prizes are offered in the department of Poetry. A committee has also been formed to establish a permanent Fine-Art section in connection with the institution: and in this section three prizes of £30 each and many of minor amounts are offered to contributors. Further particulars may be had on application to the secretary, Mr. David Tudor Evans, Bank-chambers, 6, High-street, Cardiff.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The establishment of the Epsom Grand Prize has quite removed the Thursday in the Derby week from the category of "off" days, and the system of penalties and allowances gives a capital chance to three-year-olds who are a little removed from the first class. The easy victory of Padlock is a good example of this, as he had run five times previously without ever scoring a win, and yet made short work of the luckless Goldfield, who was evidently stiff and sore from his exertions on the previous day, and was also attempting to give 10 lb. to Prince Soltykoff's horse. Malibran was never in the race, but it afterwards transpired that she got off very badly. The only other event of importance was the Royal Stakes, in which Lowland Chief (9 st. 4 lb.) and Sweetbread (8 st. 4 lb.) fought their City and Suburban battle over again, but an additional advantage of 8 lb. in the weights did not enable the latter to turn the tables on Lord Ellesmere's grand horse; a dozen others, including some of the speediest animals in training, were behind the pair. The death of Adriana and the accident to Hauteur deprived the Oaks field of some of the best representatives of quality, and the fourteen runners were a sadly common lot. Exception must be made in favour of Rookery, who has grown into a splendid mare, but, having been seriously amiss not very long ago, she was evidently short of work. Lovely is a pretty black filly, though there is scarcely enough of her, and Bonny Jean made more friends on account of her respectable two-year-old form than of her appearance. It was a great triumph for Lord Rosebery to run first and third on his own ground, and Ettarre, who was never mentioned in the betting, displayed very unexpected ability. She unluckily swerved right on to Rookery and Lovely just inside the distance, which put them completely out of it, but we doubt if anything could have altered the result, as Bonny Jean seemed to have plenty in hand. The luckless Malibran had to put up with another second, and won a good deal of place money for those who took note of her bad start on the previous day. The Acorn Stakes proved a really good thing for Sandiway, a filly by Doncaster—Clémence, who had never run previously; she was very fractious on her way to the start, but galloped kindly enough in the race. Considerable interest attached to the decision of the Epsom Gold Cup, which brought out Shotover, Wallenstein, City Arab, and Tristan, the last named of whom won the same trophy last season. Shotover again cut up wretchedly; and, although City Arab seemed likely to make a bit of a fight of it at one time, Tristan, who looked magnificent and was more amiable than usual, won in the commonest of canters at the finish. The Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate proved the good thing for Lord Byron that was indicated by the betting; and Reputation (11 st. 7 lb.), beautifully ridden by Webb, once more showed his indifference to weight in the Glasgow Stakes.

Continuous rain on Saturday last prevented several cricket-matches from being finished. The feature of the week was the sensational score made by the Surrey team in their contest against Hampshire. They put together 650—the largest number ever made in any county match, or, indeed, in any first-class match in this country. Messrs. W. W. Read (168), J. Shuter (67), M. Read (91), Abel (83), and Chester (not out, 54), were the chief contributors to this gigantic total. Kent, for which Captain Renny-Tailyour (not out, 88) and G. G. Hearne (80) did best, defeated a very weak M.C.C. team in one innings with 78 runs to spare. Cambridge University v. Yorkshire and Oxford University v. M.C.C. were both drawn, but whereas the rain saved Cambridge from almost certain defeat, it looked as though the Oxoniens would have won their engagement. A very interesting match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire has ended in the victory of the former team by 85 runs. Mr. A. P. Lucas (29 and 97), who played for the first time for Middlesex, did best with the bat. Of course he has a perfect right to elect to play in his residential qualification, but his desertion of Surrey at the time of her greatest need has naturally created much unfavourable comment. Dr. W. G. Grace (89 and 35) was top scorer for Gloucestershire.

Wet weather completely spoilt the tricycle meet on Barnes Common last Saturday, so another muster will be held at the same place this (Saturday) afternoon.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show opened at Bridgewater on Monday. The show is pronounced generally an admirable one. The entries were in excess of those of last year by twenty-seven, the chief falling off being in horses, and the gain in sheep and cattle.

The anniversary festival of the Yorkshire Society was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. Ralph Creyke, M.P., presided. This institution clothes, feeds, and educates upwards of seventy boys, born in Yorkshire (or one of whose parents was born there), and, judging from a report of Sir Joseph Pease, who visited the schools in the Westminster Bridge-road recently, everything is in the most satisfactory condition, and nothing is wanting to make the institution what it professes to be.

## VERLAT'S " HOLY LAND."

We have already announced the exhibition, at the Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, formerly occupied by the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, of the series of pictures painted in the Holy Land and Egypt by Professor Charles Verlat, of Antwerp. Some of the principal works of this series figured in the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1878, and there won for M. Verlat a gold medal. The three years immediately preceding this date had been spent by the artist in Egypt and Palestine, mostly at and near Jerusalem, and during that stay in the East he painted the whole, with, we believe, only one exception, of the extensive series of pictures and sketches now in Pall-mall, several being large compositions of numerous figures—a marvellous feat, regarded as mere painting. M. Verlat's versatility is, however, as surprising as his facility. He was long known chiefly as an animal-painter (an amusing picture of monkeys by him in the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was engraved in this Journal); but he has had equal success in portraiture, historical and religious subjects, landscape, and decoration. His Virgin and Child with the Evangelists is one of the finest modern paintings in the Antwerp Musée. He also executed the vast panorama of the Battle of Waterloo at Antwerp; and has lately produced one still larger, we understand, for Moscow.

Notwithstanding a long residence in Paris, Professor Verlat has never discarded the sound traditions of the Flemish school; and on his journey to the East he evidently determined to paint the people, the scenery, the sunlight of Palestine and Egypt with the utmost possible veracity. There is no trace of the conventional and clap-trap of Gustave Doré. Verlat's realism is not unintelligent like that of Munkacsy, whose models for his Scripture pieces are Parisian hirelings. Though less painstaking, he is as conscientious as Holman Hunt, but is not fettered by theory or technical *parti pris*. His perception may be too vivid, and certainly his conception may be excessively energetic, and consequently his representations may occasionally appear pictorially harsh, violent, even rude, but they are clearly sincere and honest. In short, he provides strong meat for men and connoisseurs, not milk for babes and amateurs. The key to his aims seems to be given in the excellent portrait of himself, where he represents himself painting, in what slight shade he can get, beneath an umbrella, from a Syrian girl, whom he has posed in the blinding light of an almost meridian sun. The truth of the sciology, the intense contrasts of light and shade—as we believe, not a whit too strong—and the just relations of the chromatic tones in the sun and shade, to say nothing of the nervous grasp of character and fine colouring, are extraordinary. The same masculine qualities distinguish the ploughing scene near Jerusalem, with an ox and ass yoked together; the picture of camels transporting the artist's impediments, including large cases containing his canvases (an altogether admirable work); the "Water-Carrier"; "The Mendicant and the Muleteer"; the "Peasant Woman and Child," with a village near Jerusalem in the background seen through morning haze; and other works of similar class. And not less remarkable is the large landscape taken from Mârsaba, a far more extensive view than that painted by Holman Hunt, as a background to the "Scapegoat." The obvious and patient fidelity with which are rendered every winding of the dry bed of the Kedron, every swelling hill, undulating one behind the other like the waves of the sea, every rock and ravine, the distant reaches of the Dead Sea, and the still more remote sinuosities of the mountains of Moab; together with the strange, desolate, calcined aspect of this wide desert of Judea, fraught as it is, too, with such terrible associations, combine to constitute this the most memorable landscape we remember to have seen.

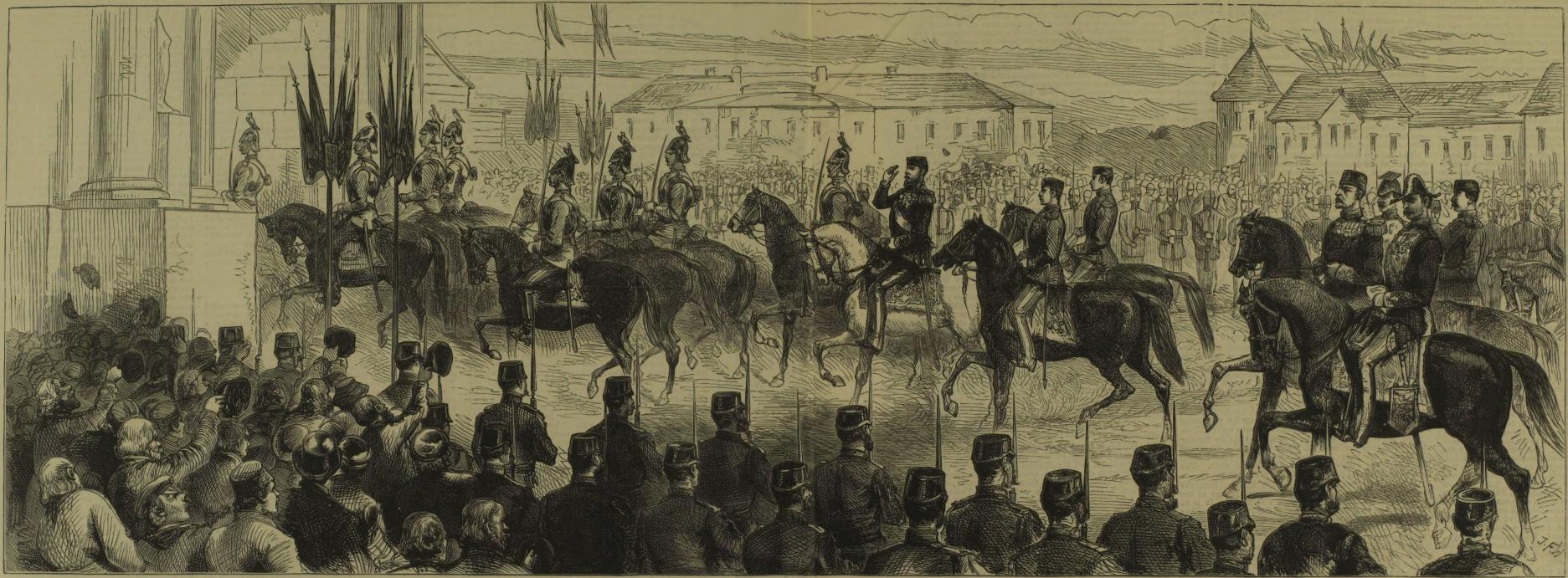
What a contrast to this precise and vivid transcript of a region accursed—what different powers are called into play—in the solemn night-scene of "The Flight into Egypt," where the Virgin and Child and St. Joseph are seen by the light of a few burning sticks. Still greater, perhaps, is the contrast of the more important and deeply impressive picture of "The Entombment of Our Lord." Here again the lighting is exceptional and artificial: it emanates from a lamp held by an attendant. The body of Jesus has been laid in the sepulchre, and Joseph of Arimathea is swathing it with the fine linen. Mary the mother, Mary Magdalene, and Nicodemus look on in mute sorrow. The pale face of Christ shows little trace of pain or sorrow, but is none the less appropriate on that account, and none the less pathetic because human in character. It need hardly be said that the rock-hewn sepulchre was painted "on the spot," from the traditional tomb.

Many of the preceding works, and of those (including sketches) not named, and which we greatly regret we have not space to notice, were, however, probably painted merely by way of preparation for the largest pictures, the "Vox Populi" and "Vox Dei." In the first the artist, with all his courage in depicting sunlight, with the whole resources of his palette, and the utmost vigour of hand, has represented the Jewish priests and rabble gesticulating and yelling before Pilate's judgment seat for the crucifixion of Christ. Barabbas, the murderer, already released, is being borne away on the shoulders of one of the mob. Christ stands bound on the dais above; near Him are the soldiers ready to conduct Him to Calvary; and Pilate retires behind curtains that are being drawn by a guard. This picture should be seen at a greater distance than the narrow gallery admits. The sunlight on the surging crowd has a bewildering effect. But such would be the case in nature; and as all these figures are taken from Jerusalem, and mostly Jewish models, and we know there is a persistence of types, and even costumes, in the East unknown to the West, we have here, as near as may be, precisely such men as cried, "Crucify Him, crucify Him!" more than eighteen centuries ago. There are marks of haste in this work; several of the heads are not in true perspective scale; yet its fresh, exceptional qualities commend it as of peculiar interest to the art-loving and religious public, and especially to artists.

In the "Vox Dei" the artist turns from history to allegory: the meaning is religious, philosophical; but the treatment remains realistic. Christ is (in effect) again on earth. He is accompanied by St. Peter and St. John the Baptist—types of His gospel ministers. With one hand He beckons beneficially to a group of figures in the left compartment—for the work is a triptych—the prisoner, the slave, the blind, the lame; while, with a gesture of repudiation, He turns from the group on the right—the tyrant, the monkish inquisitor, the superstitious augur, the wilfully blind devotee. The artist, it must be admitted, is less at home in this ambitious theme. The realism and the very force of the painting draw attention from the lessons suggested. The expressions of the figures, which should be all in all, do not much move us. The heads of the three principal figures are scarcely so sympathetic as they might and should be. Nevertheless, this work contains some of M. Verlat's finest colouring and effects.

A lady residing in the neighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon has given £6000 for the purpose of erecting a new infirmary in the town. She has contributed £10,000 to charitable objects in Stratford within the last four years.

THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR INTO MOSCOW.



CABINET OF THE EMPEROR IN THE PALACE AT THE KREMLIN.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SINGING NATIONAL SONGS IN THE CAMP AT MOSCOW.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 17.

The newspapers and the people that read them are talking of war, about the expedition to Tonquin, the Triple Alliance, and the peregrinations of the venerable strategist Von Moltke in the neighbourhood of San Remo and Mentone. Just before 1870 M. Von Moltke explored Alsace-Lorraine in a similar manner, and the natural conclusion of the French journalists is that his visit to Mentone is connected with some plan of conquest by which Germany would get possession of Marseilles, command the Mediterranean, and put herself in direct frontier neighbourhood with Italy. The news from Tonquin is far from satisfactory. The forces sent there are insufficient; their Commander, Henri Rivière, has been killed; his colleague, Berthe de Villers, mortally wounded; in short, in an encounter near Hanoi the French have had twenty-six men killed and fifty-six wounded. The announcement of this news in the Chamber on Saturday caused the measures and credit relative to the Tonkin expedition to be voted without discussion. Commander Rivière was fifty-six years of age, and, besides being a distinguished officer, he was a literary man of no mean ability. His "Pierrot et Cain," two simple novelettes published in 1860, at once established his reputation. Besides some dozen novels, he was author of a piece, "La Parvenue," played with success at the Comédie Française in 1869. A public subscription, under the auspices of the Société des Gens de Lettres, has been already opened for raising a monument to Henri Rivière.

This year death seems to have been particularly busy amongst the famous and useful men of France, for every week the chronicler has had some new name to add to the already well filled list. M. Edouard René Lefebvre de Laboulaye, Jurisconsult, Senator and Administrator of the Collège de France, died last Friday, at the age of seventy-two. M. Laboulaye was a Liberal under all régimes; his political career was that of a Liberal, as also were his writings. Since 1870 M. Laboulaye has rather fallen out of sight, although he had plenty of wit, and an elegant way of displaying it. For the proof of this statement the reader may be referred to M. Laboulaye's "Prince Caniche" and "Paris en Amérique." A greater man than M. Laboulaye, the Emir Abd-el-Kader, is dead, according to a telegram sent by his eldest son "to his Highness Jules Grévy, President of the Republic." The Emir died last Friday, at the age of seventy-seven, at Damascus, where he had lived since 1855 in princely style, thanks to the liberality of France, who treated well the heroic enemy who for sixteen years contended for his faith and his country. At present, of all the heroes of the Algerian épopée one only survives, the Duc d'Aumale. All the great chiefs have now disappeared, Abd-el-Kader, Charnier, Bugeaud, Lamoricière, Cavaignac, St. Arnaud, and Péliéssier.

The season is ending brilliantly with horse races, dog shows, flower shows, fancy balls, resuscitating the fashions of fancies of a century ago, or reproducing at Paris the exotic originality of the fêtes of Yedo or Tokio, as will be the case at the Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia fête to-morrow. The second event of the great racing fortnight, the Grand Steeplechase of Auteuil, resulted last Sunday in the victory of an English horse, Too Good, belonging to Count Erdody, who was said to be the representative of the Empress of Austria. The Duke of Hamilton's Eau de Vie came in second, and Colonel Lloyd's Downpatrick third. The French horses were out of it. Baron Finot withdrew Basque, the favourite, the very morning of the race, on account of the sudden death of his son. The receipt of Sunday's meeting at Auteuil amounted to over £125,000. To-morrow the Grand International Hurdle-Race will be run at Auteuil; on Sunday St. Blaise and Frontin will dispute the Grand Prix, and then the racing season will be at an end. The dog show in the Tuilleries Gardens is the best that we have had yet. The display of hunting-packs, some fifteen in number, is particularly good. Next year, it appears, the Société Centrale pour l'Amélioration des Races Canines hopes to organise working trials of hunting-packs. This year the great innovation is the establishment of a *Livre des Origines* or stud-book for the registration of the genealogical details of high-born dogs.

It is some time since we have had a sensational duel. Last Saturday two novelists, one very famous, the other not obscure, MM. Alphonse Daudet and Albert Delpit, met in the wood of Vesinet and fought with swords until M. Delpit received a considerable wound in the forearm. The cause of the meeting? An article in the journal *Paris*—an imaginary conversation between some of the deceased celebrities whose portraits are now exhibited at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The subject of the conversation was the successor of Jules Sandeau at the Academy; and, apropos of Daudet, it was said by one of the interlocutors:—"No; my objections are objections of character. I reproach M. Daudet with having a nature a little too Carthaginian. I have heard say that his friends could not depend upon him. He has the art of saying perfidious things with infinite skill." *Inde iure.*

A curious incident occurred last Tuesday at Dr. Brown Séquard's lecture at the Collège de France. The lecturer was about to vivisect an ape, when a lady, the wife of a Republican journalist, flung the scalpel out of his hand by a stroke of her sunshade. On the strength of the Gramont law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the lady, and with her a fraction of the press, maintain that Dr. Brown Séquard has no right to vivisect in a public place, such as the Collège de France is. The lecturer's experiments, it must be added, were in this case not mere vivisection, but experiments in local and partial anaesthesia obtained by means of carbonic acid.

T. C.

The Italian Ministerial crisis has resulted in the appointment of Signor Savelli as Minister of Justice and Signor Genato as Minister of Public Works, the other Ministers remaining in office.—A monument erected to the memory of the brothers Cairoli, who in the year 1867 attempted, at the head of sixty-eight volunteers, to take possession of Rome, was unveiled on Sunday on the Pincian Hill, Rome. Deputations from the army and the towns of Italy were present.

The Emperor of Germany gave a state dinner at the Palace of Berlin on the 24th ult. in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria.—Two statues which have been erected in front of the Berlin University to the brothers Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt were unveiled on Monday with great ceremony. The Emperor and some of the members of the Imperial family witnessed the proceedings from the Royal palace, which immediately faces the University, and the Emperor afterwards went on foot to inspect the statues.—The Empress returned from Baden on Monday night; and on Wednesday the Royal family accompanied the Emperor to the great spring parade of the Guards Corps.

The Austrian Derby, of the value of 10,000 florins, was won by Count Henkel-Dommermark's Tartar. Baron Springer's Vienna was second.—Three of the Austrian provincial Diets met on Tuesday—those of Salzburg, Styria, and Silesia.

A public meeting in Copenhagen recently sent a deputation to the King to request the dismissal of his Ministers. His

Majesty replied to the effect that nobody other than the Legislature has the right to speak in the name of the people; that he has always respected the Constitutional rights of the people, and consequently he claims that his own right to choose his Ministers shall be respected.

A Norwegian Exhibition of Art and Industry on an extensive scale is to be opened in Christiania, on June 16, by the Crown Prince, the honorary president, in a building which has been erected near the Royal Palace.

The bridge between New York and Brooklyn was opened on the 24th ult., President Arthur and the members of the Cabinet taking part in the ceremony. The bridge is illustrated and described in this issue.—The National Exhibition of Railway Appliances was opened at Chicago on the 24th ult.—The American Peace Society held its annual meeting at Boston on Monday. Mr. Gladstone was elected an honorary member.

The Dominion House of Commons on the 23rd ult. adopted an address to the Marquis of Lorne expressing appreciation of his services as Governor-General and regret at his approaching departure from Canada. Parliament was prorogued on the 25th ult. by the Marquis of Lorne, who in his speech on the occasion congratulated the members upon the buoyant condition of the revenue and the work of the Session generally.

The railway bridge over the Indus at Attock, the construction of which completes communication between Calcutta and Peshawar, was opened for public traffic on the 24th ult.

The Emir Abd-el-Kader, whose death has been several times announced, died at Damascus on the 25th ult., after a long and painful illness, at the age of seventy-seven. The funeral took place the same afternoon, and was celebrated, the Damascus correspondent of the *Standard* says, with great pomp, amid an innumerable concourse of sorrowing spectators.

Mr. C. A. King-Harman has been appointed Auditor-General of Barbadoes.

There have been violent eruptions on the island of Krakatoa, near Anjer, in the Straits of Sunda.

## THE CHURCH.

The Very Rev. R. T. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, has been appointed Resident Private Chaplain to her Majesty.

The Hon. and Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, Vicar of Leamington, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, has been appointed Rector of St. James's, Bryanston-square.

The pretty little parish church of Wilmington, near Polegate, was yesterday week reopened by the Bishop of Chichester, after being restored at a cost of nearly £2000.

The Archbishop of York last week consecrated a new church in the parish of St. Lawrence, York, erected at a cost of £7000; nearly the whole of which has been raised.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided yesterday week at an important and influential meeting held in Lambeth Palace for the formation of a Central Church Society for promoting purity and preventing the degradation of women and children.

Her Majesty's Judges were present in state on Sunday at the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and some of the leading members of the Corporation, also attended in state. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Stubbs, D.D.

A monument, sculptured in statuary marble, from the studio of Mr. J. Forsyth, has been uncovered in one of the bays of the north aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is in memory of deceased officers and men of the 7th Royal Fusiliers who lost their lives in the Afghan Campaign 1879 and 1880.

The twelfth triennial festival of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Association was held at the Cathedral on the 24th ult., the choir numbering about 1000 voices and the orchestra 50 performers. The Rev. Hylton Stewart, Procurator of Manchester Cathedral, was the organist, and the Dean of Norwich preached a sermon on the influence of music. The National Anthem was sung in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

A valuable collection of historical, geological, scientific, and artistic curiosities and antiquities has been offered to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral by Mr. Alexander Wetherelt. The collection is large, and its intrinsic value is very great; monetarily, it is worth about £1000. It is for the most part the result of sixty years' careful research in all parts of the world. Mr. Wetherelt presented the beautiful black marble plinth which adorns the cathedral reading-desk. It was given in commemoration of the late enthronement.

At a meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Charity, held on Saturday last at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, the vacancies upon the pension list were filled up by the election of eighteen widows and eleven unmarried daughters of deceased clergymen. The applications, many of them of a painfully urgent character, numbered 154, besides about twenty for educational assistance; and to most of the unsuccessful candidates for a pension temporary grants were made: the total sum distributed, in addition to the pensions, amounting to £1290. The governors are again compelled by the diminution in the pension funds to limit the amount given to the newly-elected pensioners to £10 instead of the £20 and £30 given in former years.

The ancient church of Snodland, in Kent, which is famous for its painted glass, has received an addition of a memorial window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, carried out in the spirit of the Mediaeval work, to a design of the late Canon Parrington. The subjects of the window are the "six acts of mercy," and it is given by Major Roberts in memory of his mother.—One of the large three-light transept windows of St. Mary's Church, Brighton, the centre of which was filled about eighteen months ago with a handsome representation of the Ascension, has been completed by the introduction of effective ornamental work in the side lights; the artists being Messrs. Mayer and Co. The window is in memory of Elizabeth Delmé Radcliffe, widow of the Rev. Charles Delmé Radcliffe, Rector of Hollwell, Beds.

A meeting was held, by permission, at 40, Dover-street, on Wednesday, in support of the Soho Club for Working Girls, founded in 1880 by the Hon. Maude Stanley. Among the speakers were Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., and the Hon. Charles Wood. This benevolent institution sprang from a girls' night-school, carried on for three years in Soho. Needlework, history, reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing are taught; while those who do not care for instruction have games or converse together. On Sunday Bible-classes are held. The operations of this Girls' Club have been extended, and a building is in course of erection, for which the committee of management solicit aid. In a floor above the club-room sleeping accommodation is to be provided for sixteen girls; and in this way will be combined, with the advantages of a club, a home for young women who are in London without friends. Many a loudly-trumpeted charity must yield to this unpretending one in usefulness and claims to sympathy and support. Some of our readers may be glad to know that subscriptions (greatly needed) may be sent to the Hon. Maude Stanley, 40, Dover-street.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Custom is despotic. Fresh from the country breezes, Lord Selborne may well have cherished the desire at the close of the Whitsuntide holidays to be permitted to sit on the woolsack unencumbered by Lord Chancellor's wig and gown. Though habit was obdurate in this respect, his Lordship was, on the reassembling of the House of Lords, spared a long sitting. Indeed, the noble Lord, on May 24, had to do little more than preside over the presentation of a series of petitions. On May 25, Lord Selborne's practised patience was taxed a little longer. Their Lordships sat for nearly an hour! With ineffable complacency did the Earl of Northbrook occupy the greater part of the time with an exposition of the Naval Discipline and Enlistment Act Amendment Bill, by which sailors may be engaged for twelve instead of a period of ten years, with the option of re-engaging at the end of the first term for another ten years. The First Lord of the Admiralty also proposed a less severe scale of punishment at sea. Whereupon, a protest, very much in spirit like a growl, from "H.M.S. Pinafore," was entered against the abolition of "the cat." It came from Lord Sidmouth. But the bill was read a second time. With the dispatch for which their Lordships are in good repute, the Irish Prevention of Crime Act Amendment Bill and the Medical Act Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed. When will the Commons emulate this legislative celerity?

Not quite weaned from the House by his winning of the Oaks, the Admirable Crichton of the Ministry, Lord Rosebery, returned to the Senate on Monday to secure the second reading of the Unreformed Municipal Corporations Bill—which does not dare to threaten Gog and Magog, but makes up for any pusillanimity in that direction by hostile action against lesser beadleoms. Another young Minister, Lord Sudeley, distinguished himself at the same sitting—first, by neatly suggesting to Lord Ormonde and Browne and Lord Middleton that, if they were so desirous of opening the Roehampton gate to Richmond Park, they would gain their end by paying Mrs. Prescott £2000 for the surrender of her rights; second, by assuring Earl Fortescue that a second carriage exit by Apsley House could not be provided just now. Were noble Lords, by-the-way, to exhibit half as much anxiety to improve the poor quarters of town as they do to effect changes at the public cost in and about Hyde Park, there would soon be less to object to in the squalid parts of London. It would be ungrateful in this connection, however, not to remember Lord Fortescue's self-sacrificing labours in the past to bring about sanitary reform. It was with a laudable view to obtain a recreation-ground in a poor neighbourhood that Lord Mount-Temple on Tuesday gave notice of a motion to snatch a portion of the burial-ground of St. James's from the hands of the London and North-Western Vandals. Quite a flood of light was thrown by the Duke of Buccleuch and other Peers on the debatable points dealt with in the Scottish Representative Peers Bill, which was amended and passed through Committee under the skilful conduct of the Lord Chancellor.

The bombardment by the French of the port of Mayunga on the north-west coast of Madagascar—the defeat of Cetewayo in Zululand, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's legitimate Party anxiety to censure the Government for these Zulu disturbances—Lord Randolph Churchill's intense desire to learn whether Mr. Errington's visit to the Vatican was entirely a labour of love—these have been the chief subjects more or less lightly touched upon in question-time is the House of Commons. Some little progress in Supply was made in the Derby week. But the principal debate of European interest was the seasonable one raised yesterday week by Mr. Bryce with regard to the neglect of the Porte to effect the promised reforms in Armenia. The resolution was, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, so amended as to be acceptable to the Government; and the Prime Minister promised that when a suitable opportunity presented itself the Sultan might well be informed of his engagements in this quarter under the Berlin Treaty. Mr. Biggar's count-out on the Friday night led to a lively passage on Monday between Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone; but the leader of the House easily proved he was not to blame for the thinness of the attendance, the Opposition being most scantily represented.

Much cry, and little wool! Such was the result of the heated conversation that arose on Monday out of the natural desire of Mr. Harrington, proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, to show cause against the recent seizure of that journal on account of the posting in Tralee of seditious placards. Such also may almost be said to have been the upshot of the great gatherings of Liberal and Conservative members in the Foreign Office and Carlton Club, respectively, on Tuesday. The sole item of news Mr. Gladstone had to disclose to his followers was that the Government intend to proceed this Session with all the bills in the Ministerial programme except the measure dealing with the Municipal Government of London. This information (repeated by Mr. Gladstone to the House on Tuesday evening) appeared to give umbrage to Mr. Firth, but should really have been the cause of elation to Sir Charles Dilke's colleague, seeing that the dropping of the bill for the year affords him so good an opening for an autumn and winter of vigorous agitation. It should be stated that, in order to push forward the Tenants Improvements Bill and the Corrupt Practices Bill, the Government will take morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tuesday evening was usefully occupied in an interesting debate on the English Agricultural Holdings Bill of the Government. The measure for granting agricultural tenants compensation for improvements effected by them on their farms met with the sanction of Conservative members, from Sir W. Barttelot and Mr. Chaplin to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; and was defended by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Mr. Dodson on the part of the Ministry; but was stoutly opposed by Mr. J. Howard, who strongly objected to the voluntary element in the bill, and to the signal omission of a clause to protect the sitting tenant who had effected improvements from having his rent raised. The measure was, however, read a second time without division; and the third reading is down for the 11th inst. It is hoped that Radical opposition will be reserved for amendments in Committee.

How speedily business can be done by the Commons when the House is disposed to economise time was exemplified on Wednesday, when Mr. T. Fry secured the second reading of the Durham Sunday Closing Bill, the principle of which met with the Home Secretary's approval, and an adverse amendment against which was defeated by a majority of 96. The greater consideration Mr. Trevelyan is in the habit of giving to proposals of a reasonable nature from Irish members was evidenced the same afternoon in the encouraging reception offered to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's bill to extend to rural Ireland the powers of the Artisans' Dwellings Act. But if this measure should become law, it is to be hoped the Act will be administered with a happier result than has been the case in London. Here confusion has been worse confounded, and the deplorable overcrowding of the poor increased by arbitrary and inconsiderate application of the rule of thumb.

## THE COURT.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of her Majesty's birthday was this year passed by the Queen at Windsor, all the members of the Royal family, in or near town, personally giving their congratulations, the infant children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being of the arrivals; but the Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Christian were the only guests at the Royal dinner-table. The general observance of the birthday in all her Majesty's dominions was upon the auspicious day, except in the metropolis, where the usual banquets and demonstrations took place last Saturday, numerous performances, naval, military, and civil, being gazetted upon the occasion. The day following the Queen's birthday was the thirty-seventh anniversary of Princess Christian's birth, which was duly honoured; the Queen the same evening leaving for the Highlands, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, and Countess Feodore Gleichen. Her Majesty, although fatigued on arriving at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon, bore the journey well, and she has since taken daily drives.

The Queen's Levée, held by the Prince of Wales on Monday at St. James's Palace, was an unusually full one. His Royal Highness will hold another Levée on the 15th inst.

The first State Ball of the season took place on Tuesday evening at Buckingham Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales being accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge on their entry into the dancing-saloon.

The Princess of Wales wore a gold satin dress interwoven with currant colour over a jupe of same silk covered in fine plisses of tulle striped in gold and narrow fringes of currants; a diamond tiara, and ornaments. Princess Christian's dress was of red satin and tulle, trimmed with red bead embroidery and red poppies; she wore a diadem of diamonds, and ornaments of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds.

The Royal Red Cross has been conferred by her Majesty upon the Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princesses Christian and Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Teck, and upon several ladies and nursing sisters.

The Prince of Wales, after being with the Princess and his sons and various relatives at the "Derby," gave a dinner at Marlborough House to fifty guests interested in the race-meeting. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars at Limmer's Hotel; and at that of the Royal Horse Guards Club, at Hyde Park Barracks; and was present at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) at the Marlborough Rooms. The Prince and Princess, with the Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, were present at a ball given recently by the Marquis and Marquise de Santurce, at their residence in Kensington Palace-gardens. His Royal Highness and the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen dined with Mr. Gladstone in Downing-street on Saturday in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, and, with the Princess and the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, they went afterwards to Countess Granville's "At home" at the Foreign Office. Divine service was attended as usual on Sunday. The annual guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards (postponed from Saturday) was witnessed by the Royal family on Tuesday, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck lunching at Marlborough House, after which the Royal party visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The Prince dined with the Benchers at the Middle Temple on Wednesday. The Italian opera, various theatres, and the Royal Aquarium, have been visited by the Princess and her family.

## THE MURDER CONSPIRACIES IN IRELAND.

Michael Fagan, the third man of the Invincibles condemned for the Phoenix Park murders, was hanged at Kilmainham on Monday. On walking to the scaffold he expressed to the priest a hope that Irishmen would avoid secret societies.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been engaged in considering the claims of the Crown witnesses and others whose services assisted in the administration of the law, and has awarded various sums as rewards or compensation. Farrell will receive £1000, in consideration of the fact that he came forward to inform the authorities before he was arrested. Kavanagh, the carman, who turned approver, will get £250. As he was one of the parties directly implicated in the murder, and would have been liable, if convicted, to forfeit his life, he is considered amply rewarded by a free pardon and the above sum. Both he and Farrell will leave the country. Alice Kelly will receive £500. It will be invested for her until she comes of age. The two Careys will be rewarded by small sums. The Government have marked in a suitable manner their sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Mallon, the superintendent of the detective police.

Notices appear in the *Dublin Gazette* of yesterday week stating that compensation for outrages has been given to the following persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act:—£3000 to Mr. Field, the special juror who was attacked by Invincibles in November last, when returning home from his place of business; £1500 to Mr. Isidore Bourke, whose brother, Mr. Walter Bourke, was shot dead while driving near Loughrea, county Galway, in June last; £300 to Thomas Huddy, whose father was murdered near Clonbur, county Mayo, in January, 1882; £200 to Michael Huddy, whose son was assassinated on the same occasion, while serving processes on the estate of Lord Arden; £300 to Julian Connors, whose husband was shot dead while going to mass, near Kilgariff, county Galway, in May, 1882; £600 to Margaret Farrelly, whose son was murdered in Westmeath; £400 to Mary Whelahan, whose husband was murdered near Knockrane, county Tipperary; £400 to Catherine Donohoe, whose son was murdered near Clonmel, county Tipperary; £250 to Roger Gibbons, whose son was murdered near Clonbur, county Mayo; £75 to Bridget Gibbons for personal injuries received on the same occasion; and £50 to Peter Harkin for personal injuries received in county Leitrim.

The eleventh annual prize meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association opened on Tuesday at Wormwood-scrubs, for prizes amounting in the aggregate to £742, in addition to a number of medals, cups, and badges. The shooting continued each day until Friday.

Archbishop Croke was on Thursday week presented at Thurlow with an address of congratulation on his return from Rome. In reply he described his interview with the Pope, and expressed the opinion that his Holiness was a sincere friend of Ireland. All he blamed her for was the commission of crime and vicious associations.

In a recent notice of the South African Expedition of Miss Marianne North, the accomplished amateur painter of botanical subjects, we spoke, as on previous occasions, of her liberality in presenting her valuable collection of drawings to the Museum at Kew Gardens. It should also be remembered that the beautiful gallery in which these drawings are placed for exhibition has been erected at her expense. The architect of the gallery is Mr. James Ferguson, F.R.S., who, actuated by the same generous spirit as his friend the donor, gave the plan, and supervised every detail of its construction.

## HOME NEWS.

The Queen has accorded her special patronage to the concert to be given at Grosvenor House on Saturday, June 16, in aid of the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.

A new market, called "The South London Fish-Market," situated in the New Kent-road, near the Elephant and Castle, was opened without any ceremony on Tuesday.

After the celebration of a marriage at Portsea on Tuesday, one of the bridesmaids was throwing rice over the newly-wedded pair as they quitted the church, when she fell dead.

The Government ranges at Wormwood-scrubs were open from Tuesday to Friday for the Middlesex Rifle Association meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Shipowners appointed to consider the question of a second Suez Canal it was resolved to raise £20,000 for preliminary expenses, the greater part of which was at once promised by those present.

The Lord Mayor opens the National Health Society's exhibition of domestic sanitary appliances, hygienic dress, and decoration at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge, this (Saturday) afternoon.

The committee of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund has received a legacy of £500 under the will of the late Mrs. Trotter, who during her lifetime defrayed the entire cost of erecting the Strand and Eccleston Bridge Cabmen's Shelters.

Messrs. George Gould and Co., of Rhenish, received from the Russian Court an order for several hundred dozens of their extra quality dry champagne, for the coronation of Alexander the Third.

A temperance hotel and coffee-tavern, named after Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and situated on Woodford-green, close by Epping Forest, was opened last week by Sir Wilfrid and Lady Lawson. The new temperance hostelry has been erected, at a cost of £6000, by Mr. Johnston, Chairman of Essex Quarter Sessions.

The arrivals of live cattle and fresh meat at Liverpool during the past week from the United States and Canada were not so large as those of the preceding week: the totals being 1707 cattle, 2762 sheep, 4129 quarters of beef, and 450 carcasses of mutton.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided last Saturday at the fifteenth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Evangelical Protestant Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital at Tottenham, on which occasion the memorial-stone of a new infants' ward was laid. There was a large attendance.

The Registrar-General reports that 2692 births and 1518 deaths were registered in London last week. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 77 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 12 from enteric fever, 10 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera.

As President of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, the Duke of Albany on Saturday last opened the new building obtained for the institution in Margaret-street. A letter from the Queen was read, expressing pleasure at the progress of the museum, which, besides the collection of sanitary appliances, comprises a library and reading-room.

The Hampshire, Captain Child, left Plymouth for Queensland on the 26th ult., having on board 155 single men, 104 single women, and 186 married couples. The ship Nebo, 1268 tons, has left Glasgow for Rockhampton with the following emigrants—151 single men, 70 single women, and 163 families.

As the result of the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, recently held at Lincoln's-inn Hall, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to Mr. Sidney Webb, Gray's Inn, a Studentship in Jurisprudence and Roman Law of 100 guineas, to continue for a period of two years. The Council have also awarded to Mr. David Calder Leck, Middle Temple, the Barstow Law Scholarship.

By permission of Mr. Thomas Greer, M.P., a Sale of Work will be held in the grounds at Grove House, Park-road, Regent's Park, on Wednesday and Thursday next, on behalf of the Theatrical Mission. The sale will be opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. The original Hungarian Band, from Buda-Pesth, will attend the first day, and the Anglo-Hungarian on the second.

The Marquis of Waterford presided on Thursday week at the meeting of the Royal Hunt Servants' Benefit Society, held at Tattersall's, which was attended by many of the noble patrons of the sport. The report, which was unanimously adopted, showed that there were 386 members, and that £650 had been paid out in sick pay and assurance. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was elected a vice-president, in place of the late Duke of Grafton.

Personal testimony of the good work done by the St. Giles's Christian mission, under the direction of Mr. George Hatton, was given at Exeter Hall on Tuesday last, by several discharged prisoners who are now gaining honest livelihoods. The fact that the Government permits all money earned by the prisoners in Coldbath Fields and Holloway to be paid through the agency of the mission is sufficient guarantee of the value of its operations. Subscriptions, which are urgently needed, may be sent to Mr. G. Hatton, 12, Ampton-place, W.C.

A Parliamentary return has been issued giving particulars as to the cost of construction of her Majesty's yachts. From this it appears that the original cost of the Victoria and Albert was £136,441; of the Osborne, £105,919; and of the two tenders, Alberta and Elfin, £27,000 and £6168 respectively, giving a total of £275,528 for the four vessels. The total average annual cost of maintenance is £26,253, and of pay and allowances and victualling of crew, £8403.

The annual excursion of Sunday-school teachers and senior scholars and their friends to the Home for Little Boys, in Farningham, Kent, took place last Saturday. The principal item in the programme was the crowning of a May Queen. The flags of all nations were borne in procession by the boys of the institution, who very effectively heralded the approach of the May Queen. This little lady was drawn in a chariot of state by the boys. The young lady who acted as "Queen" was elected to her Royal office last year by the suffrages of the good friends of St. Barnabas, Holloway, but her coronation was deferred to this occasion. After a verse of a hymn had been sung, the "Queen" was crowned amidst cheers, and a Royal salute was fired. The secretary said he was sorry to see the weather had turned out so wet. They were celebrating as well as they could the Queen's birthday, and were also trying in their humble way to honour the eve of the Czar's coronation. He thought, however, they might go a little further. The Duchess of Edinburgh, when in England, lived in the neighbourhood of Farningham, and now, as she was in Russia, and was the Emperor's sister, and a representative of England in that country, he thought they might send a telegram to Moscow in the following terms to her Royal Highness: "England's Sunday School teachers, assembled Farningham, join homeless boys sending heartfelt congratulations to Emperor and Empress." Loud cheers followed the reading of the telegram.

## MADAME NILSSON.

Madame Christine Nilsson, the eminent Swedish prima donna, has made her great career from comparatively humble beginnings. She first appeared in public as *Violetta* in a French version of "*La Traviata*" in Paris; soon after which (in 1867) she made her début, in the same character, at Her Majesty's Theatre. From that period her career has been one of transcendent success, both here and in Paris, and lately in America. As Margherita in Gounod's "*Faust*," and in the same character in Boito's "*Mefistofele*," as Ophelia in M. Ambroise Thomas's "*Hamlet*," as Elsa in Wagner's "*Lohengrin*," and in various other characters, Madame Nilsson has gained and sustained the highest position by the charm and brilliancy of her vocalisation, and the grace and power of her dramatic impersonations. She has also asserted her artistic powers by her fine rendering of oratorio music; in which her pure style and earnest expression have been manifested with special success. In 1872, the subject of this notice was married, in Westminster Abbey, to M. Auguste Rouzeaud (of Paris), now deceased. Madame Nilsson's European triumphs have been equalled, if not surpassed, in her recent American engagements. Her first reappearance in England, at a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, was recently recorded by us. Madame Nilsson is announced to sing in the same building at Mr. G. Watts's concert on June 13, which will be her last appearance before her return to America.

## THE "TALE OF TROY."

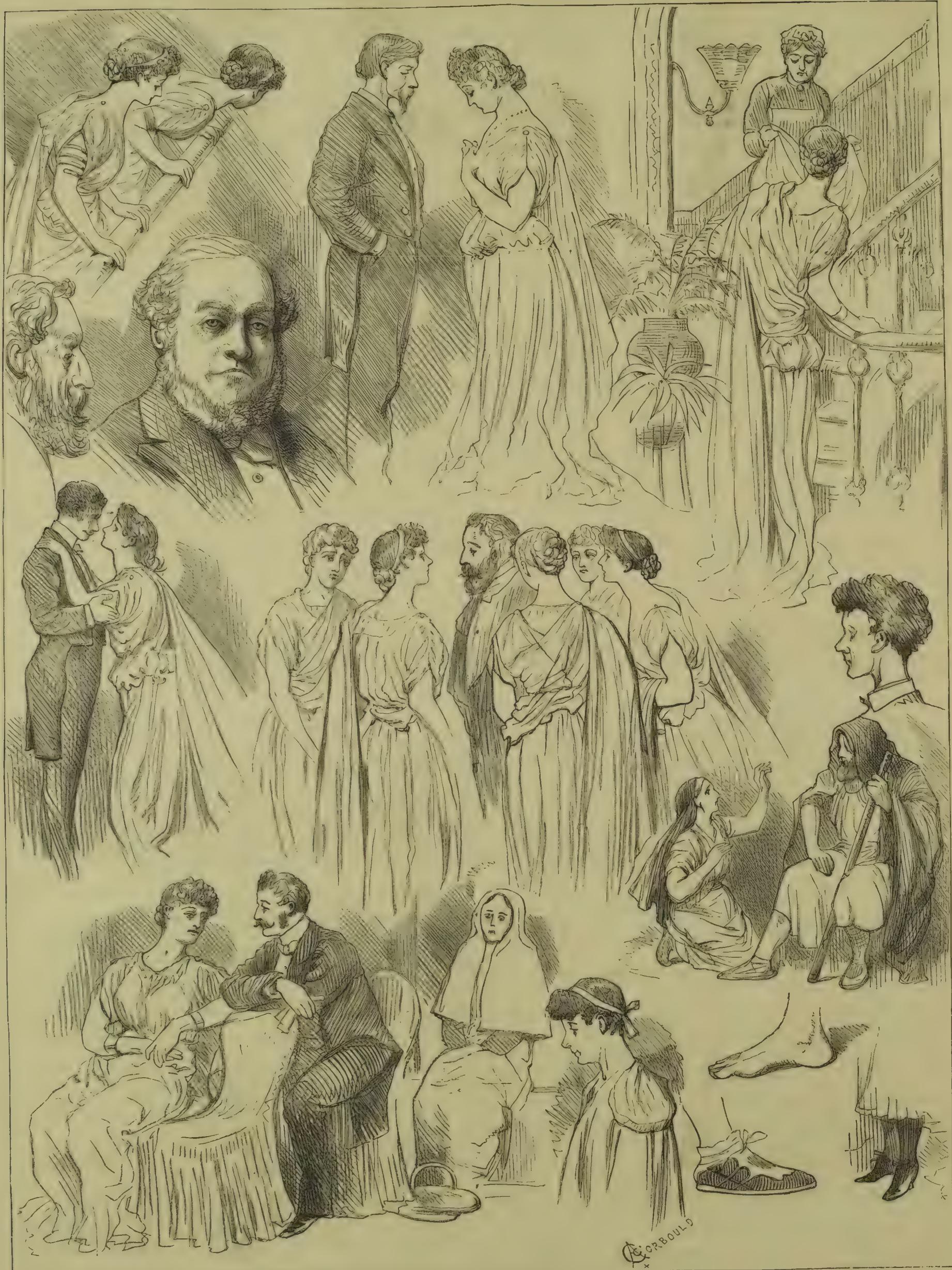
Entertainments require generally many rehearsals for the sake of making matters as smooth and perfect as possible for the spectators who assemble on the occasions of serious performance; and assuredly a "Tale of Troy" has been no exception. Rehearsal after rehearsal, no doubt, has taken place, at the residence of Sir Charles and Lady Freake (Cromwell House, South Kensington), where this dramatic arrangement of Homer's immortal poetry, both in Greek and in English, is recited to a fashionable audience for the benefit of the building fund of the King's College Lectures to Ladies. Now, however, the time of rehearsals is past; the serious performance, indeed, has twice taken place, and there remains but one more representation, on June 4, to complete the "Tale of Troy." Meanwhile, the scene observed at one of the rehearsals has offered an opportunity for amusing the adherents of this journal with a faithful presentation of what came under the eye of a keen observer and practised draughtsman. And should anybody be at a loss to know what is the nature of the entertainment called a "Tale of Troy," a brief explanation may be graciously accepted.

Professor Warr, of King's College, encouraged by the success which attended the performance of Greek Plays at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere, hit upon the happy idea of fusing, as it were, certain portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* so as to enable a large company of ladies and gentlemen, arrayed in classic costumes, to perform their Homeric character parts before as many spectators as could obtain a voucher and raise a guinea to lay out for being charmed. Nor did the professor spare himself. To say nothing of the translation he undertook to make from the Greek, he employed his eloquence, as seductive as the voice of the Sirens in the *Odyssey*, to such purpose that Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., and other artists, gave him assistance with pictures which would have made Zeuxis jealous; Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, lent him aid of an antiquarian kind, especially in the matter of costume; Messrs. Otto Goldschmidt, Malcolm Lawson, Walter Parratt, and Prof. W. H. Monk supplied him with music, descriptive and vocal, beyond the highest efforts of blind Demodocus; and Messrs. Hermann Vezin and George Alexander superintended the dramatic arrangements. The eminent artists named above designed the grouping of the figures; the scenery was painted under the direction of Mr. J. O'Connor. In fact, the entertainment was a mixture of *tableaux vivants*, painting, music, and dramatic recital. Of course the Greek was a difficulty, chiefly in point of pronunciation. There was a gentleman, a compatriot of the great Odysseus, who undertook to represent that Trojan hero; but, had he been left to himself, he would have pronounced Zeus as if it were spelt Tzefs—a pronunciation which, to the English mind, should bring down upon his head an immediate thunderbolt, if it were not that the Terpsikeraunian's day is past. However, a somewhat curious compromise was effected, so that there were two representatives of Odysseus, English to recite the Greek, and Greek to recite the English; though how that was to prevent the Greek from indulging in "Tzefs" to his heart's content is not easy to understand. The Prince and Princess of Wales were expected to witness this unique representation; but the expectation had been abandoned by the day of the first performance.

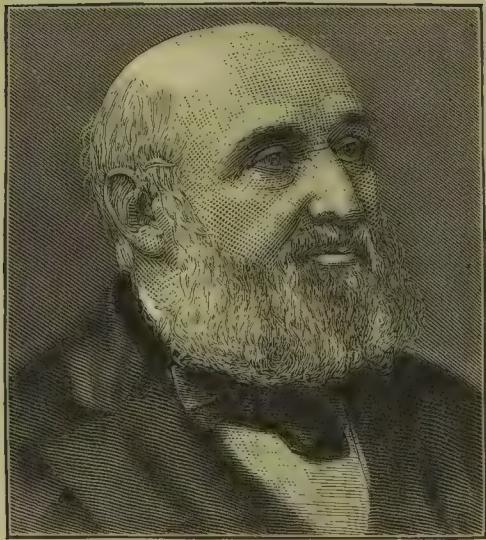
Our Artist has not attempted to delineate any of the scenes of the complete performance: the wrath of Achilles, the grace of Helen, the parting of Hector and Andromache, and the grief of Priam; or the romantic adventures of Ulysses (*Odysseus*) with Circe, the Sirens, and Calypso, and at the Court of Alcinous, ending with his safe return to faithful Penelope, and her deliverance from the importunate suitors. The Sketches by Mr. Corbould present little more than a few examples of the Greek female costume, with the portraits of several gentlemen engaged in the business of this entertainment. The principal parts were taken by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree as Andromache, Miss Eugenie Sellers as Helen, Miss Ethel Coxon as Cassandra, Mrs. Bram Stoker as Calypso, Miss Gertrude Kohnstamm as Penelope, Miss Laura Craigie-Halket as Circe, Miss Leonora Gerstenberg as Nausicaa, Miss Eleanor Baird-Smith as Eurykleia, Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Hector, Mr. W. Benson as Paris, Mr. S. Brandram as Priam, Mr. G. Lawrence as Achilles, Mr. W. Gill as Alcinous, Mr. F. Condi as Telemachus, Mr. Colnaghi as Demodocus, and Mr. Luke Ionides as Ulysses; varied in some instances by other performers when the Greek text was spoken.

Our Portrait of the late Dr. William Chambers is from a photograph by Mr. Lamb (late Devine), of Princes-street, Edinburgh; and that of the late General Lord Rokeby, from one by Mr. F. Downer, of Watford.

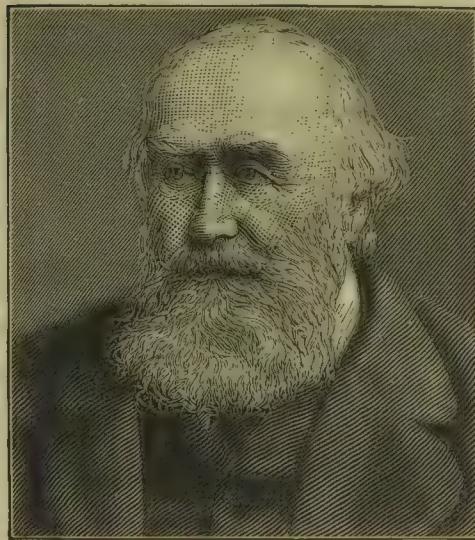
The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, when the president, Lord Aberdare, recounted the progress of geographical explorations and discoveries during the past year. The founder's medal was presented to Sir Joseph Hooker, and the patron's medal to Mr. Barber, Chinese Secretary to the Legation at Pekin. The gold medal annually offered by the society to the chief public schools for competition in physical geography was presented to Mr. T. Rose, of Dulwich College; and the silver medal to Mr. S. W. Carruthers, of the same college. The gold medal for political geography was taken by Mr. S. C. Farlow, of Harrow School. No silver medal was awarded. In the evening the annual dinner was given in Willis's Rooms, the president in the chair, when the Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his regret that his removal to Canada would prevent his accepting the honour that had been intended in electing him to the presidency.



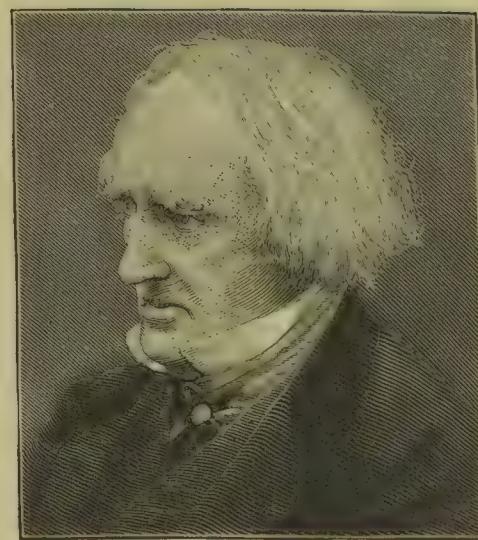
SKETCHES AT THE REHEARSAL OF THE GREEK PLAY "THE TALE OF TROY," AT SIR C. J. FREAKE'S RESIDENCE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.



THE LATE DR. W. FARR, F.R.S.



THE LATE GENERAL LORD ROKEBY.



THE LATE SIR JOHN M'NEILL, G.C.B.

## THE LATE SIR JOHN M'NEILL.

We recently announced the death, in his eighty-eighth year, of the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., who, in 1855, during the Crimean War, was appointed by Lord Panmure to serve with the late Colonel Sir A. Tulloch as Commissioner to inquire into the Commissariat Department of the Army. For his services and that of his colleague in this mission the House of Commons unanimously voted an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to confer some mark of distinction upon the Commissioners in recognition of their services. Sir John was, in 1857, made a Privy Councillor. For twenty-three years, from 1845 to 1868, he held the position of Chairman of the Poor Law Board of Scotland. The earlier part of his career was in the diplomatic service, and he was for some years British Ambassador in Persia. Sir John M'Neill was a brother of the late Lord Colonsay, one of the Scottish Judges. He married thrice; and the widow surviving him (who was Lady Emma Augusta Campbell) is the only sister of the Duke of Argyll, married to Sir John M'Neill in 1870, at Inverary Castle.

## THE LATE DR. W. FARR.

The death of this most able, diligent, and useful member of the Civil Service, from which he had lately retired, took place some weeks ago, but his Portrait is so deserving of a place in our Journal that we present it as still acceptable to the reader, after some unavoidable delay. Dr. Farr was seventy-six years of age. He was born at Kenley, in Shropshire, in 1807, was educated at Shrewsbury, at the University of Paris, and at the London University, and became a surgeon and physician in London. He edited the "Medical Annual" and the "British

Annals of Medicine," during several years, but showed a great faculty, more especially, for statistical inquiries, and a strong disposition to apply these to subjects concerning health and disease and the duration and conditions of life. In 1833 he was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's Office, where he organised the Statistical Department, of which he was made Superintendent. In this capacity he assisted in taking the Census in 1851, 1861, and 1871, and was sent by the Government to attend Statistical Congresses on the Continent; he also served on more than one important Royal Commission of Inquiry. It may be remembered that a few years ago considerable disappointment was felt that, when a vacancy occurred in the office of Registrar-General, Dr. Farr was not appointed to the post, with the work of which he had so long been credited; and with great justice and truth Major Graham concluded his last report in 1879 by saying, "To his scientific researches and reports I attribute any reputation that may have accrued to the General Register Office of England and Wales from the time he accepted office in this department." He was a member of the Council of the Statistical Society during forty-two years, its President two years, and twelve years Treasurer. Professor Leone Levi has written of Dr. Farr, that his death is "a loss to humanity, whose interests he so well served. In him a great luminary, who lightened the arduous and recondite paths of statistical science, has departed from among us. Dr. Farr was a recorder of the common facts of births, deaths, and marriages; but by a wide induction he made those facts impart lessons which almost created the science of sanitation, while they enlarged and established the principles of medical science. His papers were, indeed, replete with facts, rich with mathematical lore, and remarkable for close reasoning; yet the language he used was

always characterised by lucidity, simplicity, and commonsense. Upwards of twenty papers by his pen will be found in the Journal of the Statistical Society, and he contributed also to the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Social Science Association, and of the Royal Society. And his great labours in the preparation of the English Life Tables placed Dr. Farr on a level with our foremost actuaries. He was certainly an ornament to the Civil Service."

## THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

St. Blaise, the property of Sir Frederick Johnstone, was bred by Lord Alington, and is by Hermit from Fusée. This is an unexceptionable sire as was even Stockwell in his palmiest days, whilst Fusée was far more than an average performer on the turf, and won several Queen's Plates and other races over a distance of ground. St. Blaise is by no means a big colt, standing considerably under sixteen hands. His colour is about his worst point, as he is a light, washy chestnut, with a bald face and three white heels. He has a good head and neck, and very powerful back and muscular quarters, added to which his legs and feet are well shaped and thoroughly sound. His first appearance was made in the Twenty-fourth Stockbridge Biennial at the Bibury Club Meeting, when he won easily enough; but there were only four moderate animals behind him. A walk-over for the Troy Stakes followed, and then Macheath beat him easily enough for the Hurstbourne Stakes, though he finished in front of Adriana and Tyndrum. For the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood, he ran a dead-heat with Elzevir, to whom he was giving 7lb.; and Bonny Jean, in receipt of 10 lb., was unplaced. A 7lb. penalty seemed to put



ST. BLAISE, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.



him completely out of the Dewhurst Plate; but he must then have been out of form, as, on the following day, it took him all his time to defeat Pebble by a neck in the Troy Stakes. This season he has only run twice. His fourth in the Two Thousand was by no means a bad performance, considering that he was palpably backward; and his victory of last week is too recent to need further allusion. Porter, his trainer, can boast of several other successes in the great race at Epsom; but Charles Wood had never previously ridden a Derby winner. St. Blaise was unfortunately omitted from the entries for the St. Leger, but has several valuable engagements at Ascot next week, and appears to have the Grand Prize of Paris, on Sunday, at his mercy.

### THE PARIS SALON.

#### THIRD NOTICE.

The remarks in our last notice as to the tendencies of French artists to harp upon one colour, and paint whole pictures in monochromatic blue, red, or white, scarcely apply to green—the raw, vivid green, which gave such a garish aspect to many of the landscapes a season or two back. This year the colour is modified more in accordance with the toning of Nature; and the landscape department in the Salon, for temperance, truth, and largeness of grasp, outrivals, in the opinion of many, that of the figure-painting.

Let us name a few which make themselves conspicuously attractive by the possession of these characteristics. Here, for example, is "The Ferryman's Daughter" (11), punting her boat vigorously across a broad river, at the farther side of which are seen some houses at the foot of the long-backed hill which runs the whole breadth of the canvas. The artist is L. E. Adam, and he is to be congratulated on the success with which he has treated both the figure of the girl and the landscape.

The "Borders of the Wood" (247) is a bright, sunny picture by V. J. Binet. Albert Pasini is an Italian; and, although his "Turkish Gate of an Arsenal" (1839) can scarcely be called a landscape, it is so excellent in colour that we cannot but name it. L. Loir has a splendid "Twilight" scene (1543) on the Seine, a large canvas showing the houses lit up, and all the life of the evening hour at Auteuil, along the river.

Nor must we forget the well-rendered rusticity of Le Marie des Landelles in his "Village Street, seen from the Château de la Courbe" (1485); nor the tenderness of the sentiment with which A. Beauvais has invested his "Last Leaves of Autumn" (152), in which we see a flock of sheep wending their way between trees rendered gaunt-looking by their almost total want of foliage, down a wet November road leading far away into the distance. There is a nice touch of sentiment, too, in L. Japy's Shepherd standing on a moorland overlooking the sea and watching his sheep as they feed. Noticeable, also, for its truth to nature is J. Rogers-Rich's American landscape of an Autumn corn-field on the right, well-studied trees spreading out umbrelasously on the left, and a lovely blue sea closing in the distance.

And that reminds us that Henri Rooke, a born Parisian and pupil of Gérôme, has a picture of "Cows Pasturing" (2299), in which he meets the Dutch and Flemish painters on their own ground, and competes with them successfully. Not that the Mesdams and those of their fellows who make animal-painting a specialty are falling off, but that several men of purely French training are advancing.

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And this remark holds good in more than one department. If there was one branch more than another in which Clays and his compatriots excelled it was certainly in the portrayal of the sea in sunshine and storm; but there was never one of them, either in Belgium or Holland, who treated the world to such a *tour de force* as we have in the immense canvas of E. Renouf, representing a pilot and his men going out in an open boat, through a tremendous sea, to the relief of a ship, which we can barely see for the storm, lying sore beset in the offing. The picture is numbered 2032, and fills almost one side of the *Salon Carré* to the left. This vast mass of black green angry wave to which the little boat, under the skilful guidance of the pilot, rises so gallantly, strikes the spectator with awe, and he looks and wonders, without daring for a moment to challenge whatever of possibility there might be in such a scene. What the artist had to say of the sea, when it rises in its wrath, might have been said in less space, no doubt; but, if he did not feel so, why should we find fault?

Opposite this hangs the still more terrible Andromaque picture of Georges Rochegrosse, to which we referred in our opening article; and a grand decorative work by Hans Makart of "Summer" (1887), in which we see some of those beautiful women, draped and undraped, to which he has so long accustomed us, amusing themselves in a gorgeous Renaissance alcove hung with crimson drapery. A brown-haired lady and little child dabble in a marble-edged pool in the left foreground, watched by a seated nymph, while beyond are seen two ladies just emerged from the bath, one dressing, the other reclining. To the right, a group of richly-attired ladies play at chess, and one near the centre of the picture, clad in a white wrapper of ample fold, approaches them and makes a move on the board. The picture altogether is of a cheerful kind, and the female figures are very pure in type.

"The Capitulation of Verdun, Sept. 2, 1792," by J. J. Scherer, is a large canvas, occupying one of the places of honour in this same room, and represents the Germans saluting reverently the dead body of the French Commandant, Beaurepaire, as it is being borne out of the place he had defended so well, followed by his soldiers, whom we see leaving with all the honours of war.

Another military picture, still more remarkable, perhaps, for its artistic treatment, especially in the matter of colour, is by J. Le Blant. It refers to the same revolutionary time, and represents, on the left, a battalion of soldiers drawn up on the wet ground, which reflects dimly their figures in the cold grey of the morning; while on the right the poor old father in sabots, with his hand on the shoulder of his son, General de Charette de la Contre, who stands bandaged before us, weeps bitterly. The scene is one of the most impressive in the *Salon*, because there is such a look of verity about it.

This unflinching realism is further illustrated, and perhaps still more painfully, on a thirty-feet canvas which almost fills one side of the *Salon Carré* to the right. It is by Charles Giron, a native of Geneva and pupil of Cabanel. It represents various vehicles, omnibuses, cabs, and carriages passing in front of the pillared church of the Madeleine at evidently a fashionable hour. Everything is life-size, and we almost feel as if we were "assisting" in what is going on. A stout old woman with her flower-barrow in the right-hand corner, hears nothing for the roar of the traffic, and continues making up her bouquets; but we, who stand right in front, if we can't exactly hear, we can see; and this is what we behold. The

decent-looking wife of a no less decent workman, who carries baby in his arm and his pickaxe over his shoulder, as he walks loyally by her side and the children's, has just detected, in the fashionably-attired lady in white sitting in the handsome carriage at that moment passing, her own sister. A wide gap, social and moral, separates the two, and the honest wrath of the working sister rises irrepressibly at the brazen flaunting of the erring one. She points, adding to the outstretched forefinger the little finger, as if to give emphasis to her scorn and indignation, and denounces her shameless sister there where she sits. Two nicely-clad children, a boy and a girl, stand on either side of the mother, and evidently feel a little scared and astonished at so unaccustomed an outburst on her part. The coachman, on the other hand, gives a supercilious half-turn to his head, characteristic too frequently of his class, when folk of humbler aspect dare to approach his employers, as if he said, "All right, my lady; we'll get out of this block presently, and then we'll step along." Like the great sea-picture of Renouf's, which we have already described, all this might have been said in much less space, and we are not quite sure of the ethics of such a scene, but about the art of it we have no doubt. The whole thing is vividly realised, and painted with great power.

J. F. R.

#### THE RESOURCES AND PROGRESS OF QUEENSLAND.

A paper on this subject was read on Tuesday evening before a considerable audience, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, by Mr. A. J. Stanesby, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. T. McCullagh Torrens, M.P.

The reader treated at length of the land laws of the colony as affecting intending immigrants, pointing out the advantages they possessed over those of the other Australian colonies. In Queensland no one was allowed permanently to appropriate extensive areas, those who required large blocks or runs having to lease them from the Government, which reserved to itself the right to resume possession of the land when wanted for agricultural and small farm purposes. For this purpose it was sold in plots at from five to fifteen shillings per acre, each farmer being allowed to purchase, by instalments if he prefer it, not more than 640 acres of the best, or 5120 acres of the least valuable. As to the capabilities of the soil, the list of products, extending from wool to sugar, was sufficient evidence that the land system had proved favourable to the growth and prosperity of towns. The colony exhibited in its commercial policy the same wisdom that characterised its land laws. Its legislators recognised the fact that manufactures could not be bolstered up by protective duties, and the results of their policy had been decidedly encouraging. The annexation of New Guinea he attributed not to a desire to obtain coloured labour, but to the experience the colonists had had of the baneful effects of the French penal settlement at New Caledonia, and the dread that New Guinea would be turned to a similar purpose by some foreign Power, if not annexed.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Archer (Agent-General for Queensland), Mr. Pfoundes, Colonel Zounds, Mr. Bonifacio, and Mr. Lilley (Chief Justice of the colony) took part.

The first meet for the season of the Four-in-Hand Club was held on Wednesday at the usual rendezvous in Hyde Park. The meet was well attended, and attracted an unusually large crowd. The coaches numbered twenty-seven.

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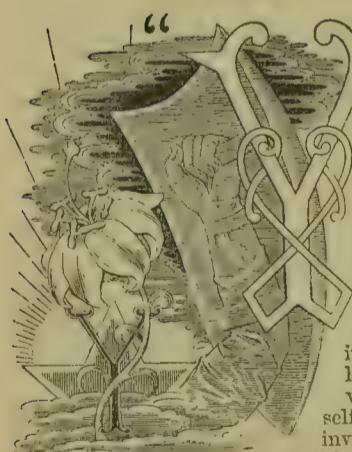
"That same night she wrote the letter which was to supplement the former one and free her conscience."

## YOLANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

### CHAPTER XLIII. LOOSENER CHAINS.



*You have done well—  
you will succeed.*

Yolande read and again read that brief note; pondering over it in secret; and always with an increasing joy. He had seen; he had approved. And now when she was walking about the streets of Worthing with her mother, she found a strange interesting guessing as to which of those houses he had lived in while, as she assured herself, he was keeping that invisible guard over her. Was it this one, or that; or perhaps the hotel at the corner? Had he been standing at the window there, and regarding her as she passed unconscious?

Had he seen her drive by in the little pony-carriage? Had he watched her go along the pier, himself standing somewhere out of the way? She had no longer any doubt that it was he who had gone to the office of Lawrence and Lang on the morning of her arrival in London; she was certain he must have been close by when she went to fetch her mother on that fateful evening. And her heart was full of gratitude to him; and her brain was filled with fancies about him; and her imagination (which refused to be controlled by all the vows and resolves she had made to herself, and which, moreover, had plenty of scope for exercise in the monotony of that Worthing life) went away seeking in strange and distant places, wondering where he might be, and what he was doing, and whether he was ever casting a look behind him.

And indeed, as time went on, it became more and more certain that that forgetfulness to which she had looked forward was still far from her; and now she began to regard with a kind of dismay the prospect of the Master of Lynn coming to claim her. She knew it was her duty to become his wife; that had been arranged and approved by her father; she had herself pledged away her future; and she had no right of appeal. She reminded herself of these facts a hun-

dred times, and argued with herself; she strove to banish those imaginings about one who ought henceforth to be as one dead to her; and strove also to prove to herself that, if she did what was right, unhappiness could not be the result; but all the time there was growing up in her heart a fear—nay, almost a conviction—that this marriage was not possible. She turned away her eyes and would not regard it; but this conviction pressed itself in on her whether she would or no. And then she would engage herself with a desperate assiduity in the trivial details of their daily life there, and try to gain forgetfulness that way.

This was the letter she wrote to the Master of Lynn, in reply to his. It cost her some trouble, and also here and there some qualm of self-reproach; for she could not but know that she was not telling the whole truth:

"Worthing, Wednesday afternoon.

"Dear Archie,—I am exceedingly grieved to hear of your trouble with your family, and also to think that I am the cause of it. It seems so great a pity, and all the more that, in the present circumstances, it is so unnecessary. You will understand from my papa's letter that the duty I have undertaken is surely before any other; and that one's personal wishes must be put aside, when it is a question of what a daughter owes to her mother. And to think there should be trouble and dissension now over what must in any case be so remote—that seems a very painful and unnecessary thing; and surely, dear Archie, you can do something to restore yourself to your ordinary position with regard to your family. Do you think it is pleasant to me to think that I am the cause of a quarrel? And to think also that this quarrel might be continued in the future? But the future is so uncertain now in these new circumstances that I would pray you not to think of it, but to leave it aside, and become good friends with your family. And how, you may ask? Well, I would consider our engagement at an end for the present; let it be as nothing; you will go back to Lynn; I am here, in the position that I cannot go from; let the future have what it may in store, it will be time to consider afterwards. Pray believe me, dear Archie, it is not in anger that I write; or any resentment; for I understand well that my papa's politics are not agreeable to everyone; and I have heard of differences in families on smaller matters than that. And I pray you to believe that neither my father nor myself was sensible of any courtesy—no, surely every one has the right to choose his friends as he pleases; nor could one expect one's neighbours to alter their habits of living, perhaps, and be at the trouble of entertaining strangers. No, there is neither resentment nor anger in my mind; but only a wish that you should be reconciled to your friends; and this is an easy way. It would leave you and me free for the time that might be necessary;

you can go back to Lynn, where your proper place is; and I can give myself up to my mother, without other thoughts. Will you ask Mrs. Graham if that is not the wisest plan?—I am sure she must be distressed at the thought of your being estranged from your relatives; and I know she will think it a pity to have so much trouble about what must in any case be so distant. For to tell you the truth, dear Archie, I cannot leave to anyone else what I have now undertaken; and it may be years of attention and service that are wanted; and why should you wait and wait, and always with the constraint of a family quarrel around you? For myself, I already look at my position that way. I have put aside my engagement-ring. I have given myself over to the one who has most claims on me; and I am proud to think that I may have been of a little service already. Will you consent, dear Archie? Then we shall both be free; and the future must be left to itself.

"It was so very kind of you to look after the sending away of the dogs and ponies from Allt-nam-ba; my papa has written to me from Dalescourt about it; and was very grateful to you. No, I will not tell him anything of what is in your letter; for it is not necessary it should be known—especially as I hope you will at once take steps for a reconciliation and think no more of it. And it was very good of your sister to go out and pay them a visit at Allt-nam-ba. I have had a letter from her also—as kind as she always is—asking me to go to Inverstroy at Christmas; but you will understand from what I have said that this is impossible, nor can I make any engagement with anyone now, nor have I any desire to do so. I am satisfied to be as I am—also, I rejoice to think that I have the opportunity; I wish for nothing more except to hear that you have agreed to my suggestion and gone back to Lynn. As for my mother and myself, we shall perhaps go to the south of France when she is a little stronger; but at present she is too weak to travel; and happily we find ourselves very well content with this place, now that we are familiar with it, and have found out different ways of passing the time. It is not so wild and beautiful as Allt-nam-ba; but it is a cheerful place for an invalid—we have a pretty balcony, from which we can look at the people on the promenade, and the sea, and the ships; and we have a pony-carriage for the country roads, and have driven almost everywhere in the neighbourhood.

"So now I will say good-by, dear Archie; and I hope you will consider my proposal; and see that it is wise. What may occur in the future, who can tell?—but in the meantime let us do what is best for those around us; and I think this is the right way. I should feel far happier, if I knew that you were not wondering when this service that I owe to my mother were to end; and also I should feel far happier to know that I was no longer the cause of disagreement and unhappiness in your family. Give my love to your sister when you see her;

and if you hear anything about the Gross people, I should be glad to hear some news about them also.—“Believe me, yours affectionately,

“YOLANDE.”

She looked at this letter for a long time before putting it in an envelope and addressing it; and when she posted it, it was with a guilty conscience. So far as it went, she had told the truth. This duty she owed to her mother was paramount; and she knew not how long it might be demanded of her. And no doubt she would feel freer and more content in her mind if her engagement were broken off—if she had no longer to fear that he might be becoming impatient over the renewed waiting and waiting. But that was only part of the truth. She could not blind herself to the fact that this letter was very little more than a skilful piece of prevarication; and this consciousness haunted her, and troubled her, and shamed her. She grew uneasy. Her mother noticed that the girl seemed anxious and distraught; and questioned her; but Yolande answered evasively. She did not think it worth while to burden her mother's mind with her private disquietudes.

No; she had not been true to herself; and she knew it; and the knowledge brought shame to her cheeks when she was alone. With a conscience ill at ease, the cheerfulness with which she set about her ordinary task of keeping her mother employed and amused was just a little bit forced; and despite herself she fell into continual reveries—thinking of the arrival of the letter, of his opening it, of his possible conjectures about it. Then, besides these smittings of conscience, there was another thing: would he consider the reason she had advanced for breaking off the engagement as sufficient? Would he not declare himself willing to wait? The tone of his letter had been firm enough. He was unmoved by this opposition on the part of his own people; it was not to gain any release that he had written to her. And now might he not still adhere to his resolution—refusing to make up the quarrel; resolved to wait Yolande's good pleasure; and so, in effect, requiring of her the fulfilment of her plighted troth?

It would be difficult to say which was the stronger motive—the shamed consciousness that she had not spoken honestly, or the ever-increasing fear that, after all, she might not be able to free herself from this impossible bond; but at all events she determined to supplement that letter with a franker one. Indeed, she stole out that same evening, under some pretence or other, and went to the post-office, and sent off this telegram to him:—“Letter posted to you this afternoon: do not answer it until you get the one following.” Then she went back to the rooms quickly, her heart somewhat lighter, though, indeed, all during dinner she was puzzling to decide what she should say, and how to make her confession not too humiliating. She did not wish him to think too badly of her. Was it not possible for them to part friends? Or would he be angry, and call her “jilt,” “light o' love,” and so forth, as she had called herself? Indeed, she had reproached herself enough; anything that he could say would be nothing new to her. Only she hoped—for she had had a gentle kind of regard for him, and he had been mixed up in her imaginings of the future, and they had spent happy days and evenings together, on board ship or in the small lodge between the streams—that they might part friends, without angry words.

“Yolande, there is something troubling you,” her mother said, as they sat at table.

She had been watching the girl in her sad, tender way. As soon as she had spoken Yolande instantly pulled herself together.

“Why, yes, there is indeed!” she said. “Shall I tell you what it is, mother? I have been thinking that soon we shall be as tired of pheasants as we were of grouse and hares. Papa sends us far too many; or rather it is Mr. Shortlands now; and I don't know what to do with them—unless somebody in the town would exchange them. Is it possible? Would not that be an occupation, now—to sit in a poultreter's shop and say, ‘I will give you three brace of pheasants for so many of this and so many of that?’”

“You wrote a long letter this afternoon,” the mother said, absently. “Was it to Mr. Shortlands?”

“Oh, no,” Yolande said, with a trifle of colour in her face. “It was to the Master of Lynn. I have often told you about him, mother. And one thing I quite forgot. I forgot to ask him to inquire of Mrs. Bell where the ballad of ‘Young Randal’ is to be found—you remember I told you the story? No; there is nothing of it in the stupid book I got yesterday—no, nor any story like it, except, perhaps, one where a Lord Lovat of former times comes home from Palestine and asks for May Mairsey.

“And bonnier than them a’

May Mairsey, where is she?”

It is a pretty name, is it not, mother? But I think I must write to Mrs. Bell to send me the words of ‘Young Randal,’ if it is not to be found in a book.”

“I wish you would go away to your friends now, Yolande,” the mother said, regarding her in that sad and affectionate way.

“That is so very likely!” she answered, with much cheerfulness.

“You ought to go, Yolande. Why should you remain here? Why should you be shut up here—away from all your friends? You have done what you came for—I feel that now—you need not fear to leave me alone now—to leave me in these same lodgings. I can stay here very well, and amuse myself with books and with looking at the people passing. I should not be dull. I like the rooms. I should find amusement enough.”

“And where am I to go, then?” the girl said, calmly.

“To your friends—to all those people you have told me about. That is the proper kind of life for you, at your age—not shut up in lodgings. The lady in the Highlands, for example, who wants you to spend Christmas there”—

“Well, now, dear mother,” said Yolande, promptly, “I will not show you another one of my letters if you take the nonsense in them as if it were serious. Christmas, indeed! Why, do you know where we shall be at Christmas? Well, then, at Monte Carlo! No, mother, you need not look forward to the tables; I will not permit any such wickedness—though I have staked more than once—or, rather, papa staked for me—five-franc pieces, and always I won—for as soon as I had won five francs I came away to make sure. But we shall not go to the tables; there is enough without that. There are beautiful drives; and you can walk through the gardens and down the terraces until you get a boat to go out on the blue water. Then, the other side you take a carriage and drive up to the little town, and by the sea there are more beautiful gardens. And at Monte Carlo I know an excellent hotel, with fine views; and always there is excellent music. And—and you think I am going to spend Christmas in a Highland glen! *Gracie alla bontà sua!*”

“It is too much of a sacrifice. You must leave me to myself—I can do very well by myself now,” the mother said, looking at the girl with wistful eyes. “I should be happy enough only to hear of you. I should like to hear of your being married, Yolande.”

“I am not likely to be married to anyone,” said she, with

averted eyes and burning forehead. “Do not speak of it, mother. My place is by you; and here I remain—until you turn me away.”

That same night she wrote the letter which was to supplement the former one and free her conscience:—

“Dear Archie,—In the letter I sent you this afternoon I was not quite frank with you; and I cannot rest until I tell you so. There are other reasons besides those I mentioned why I think our engagement should be broken off now; and also, for I wish to be quite honest, and to throw myself on your generosity and forbearance, why I think that we ought not to look forward to the marriage that was thought of. Perhaps you will ask me what these reasons are—and you have the right; and in that case I will tell you. But perhaps you will be kind, and not ask; and I should never forget your kindness. When I promised to marry you, I thought that the friendliness and affection that prevailed between us was enough; I did not imagine anything else; you must think of how I was brought up, with scarcely any women-friends except the ladies at the Château, who were very severe as to the duty of children to their parents, and when I learned that my papa approved my marrying you, it was sufficient for me. But now I think not. I do not think I should bring you happiness. There ought to be no regret on the marriage-day?—no thoughts going away elsewhere? You have the right to be angry with me; because I have been careless, and allowed myself to become affectionate to someone else without my knowing it; but it was not with intention; and now that I know, should I be doing right in allowing our engagement to continue? Yes, you have the right to upbraid me; but you cannot think worse of me than I think of myself; and perhaps it is well that the mistake was soon found out, before harm was done. As for me, my path is clear. All that I said in the other letter as to the immediate future, and I hope the distant future also, is true; you have only to look at this other explanation to know exactly how I am situated. I welcome my position and its duties—they drive away sometimes sad thinking and regret over what has happened. You were always very kind and considerate to me; you deserved that I kept my faith to you more strictly; and if I were to see your sister, what should I say? Only that I am sorry that I can make no more amends; and to beg for your forgiveness and for hers. And perhaps it is better as it is for all of us. My way is clear. I must be with my mother. Perhaps, some day, if our engagement had continued, I might have been tempted to repine. I hope not; but I have no longer such faith in myself. But now you are free from the impatience of waiting; and I—I go my own way, and am all the more certain to give all my devotion where it is needed. I would pray you not to think too harshly of me, only I know that I have not the right to ask; and I should like to part friends with you, if only for the sake of the memories that one treasures. My letter is ill-expressed—that I am sure it must be; but perhaps you will guess at anything I should have said and have not said; and believe that I could stretch out my hands to you, to beg for your forgiveness, and for gentle thoughts of me in the future, after some years have given us time to look back. I do not think little of any kindness that has been shown to me; and I shall remember your kindness to me always; and also your sister's; and the kindness of everyone, as it seemed to me, whom I met in the Highlands. I have made this confession to you without consulting anyone; for it is a matter only between you and me; and I do not know how you will receive it; only that I pray you once more for your forgiveness, and not to think too harshly, but, if you have such gentleness and commiseration, to let us remain friends and to think of each other in the future as not altogether strangers. I know it is much that I ask; and that you have the right to refuse; but I shall look for your letter with the remembrance of your kindness in the past.

YOLANDE.”

It was a piteous kind of letter; for she felt very solitary and unguided in this crisis; moreover, it was rather hard to fight through this thing and preserve at the same time an appearance of absolute cheerfulness so long as her mother was in the room. But she got it done; and Jane was sent out to the post-office; and thereafter Yolande—with something of trial and trouble in her eyes, perhaps, but otherwise with a brave face—fetched down some volumes from the little book-case, and asked her mother what she wanted to have read.

#### CHAPTER XLIV.

##### THE HOUR OF VENGEANCE.

The Master of Lynn had spent the whole of the morning in arranging affairs with his father's agent; and when he left Mr. Ronald Macpherson's office he knew that he had now all the world to choose from. He was anxious to get away from this dawdling life in Inverness; but, on the other hand, he was not going back to Lynn. He still felt angry and indignant; he considered he had been badly used; and it is far from improbable that if, at this moment, Yolande had been differently situated, and if Mr. Winterbourne had been likely to give his consent, he, the Master would now have proposed an immediate marriage, leaving his father and aunt to do or think as they pleased. But, in the present circumstances, that was impossible; and he did not know well which way to turn; and had generally got himself into an unsettled, impatient, irritable condition, which boded no good either for himself or for them who had thwarted him.

He returned to the Station Hotel, and was having lunch by himself in the large and almost empty dining-room when two letters were brought him which had doubtless arrived by that morning's mail. As he was thinking of many things it did not occur to him to look at both addresses and decide which letter should have precedence; he mechanically opened and read the first that came to hand:

“St. James's Club, Piccadilly, Oct. 31.

“Dear Leslie,—Are you game for a cruise? I will go where you like; and start any day you like. I have never taken the *Juliet* across the Atlantic—what do you say? The worst of it is, there ain't much to see when you get there; but we should have some fun going over and coming back. Drop me a line. She is at Plymouth; and could be got ready in a week.

“Yours ever,

“DARTOWN.”

Now to have a 300-ton steam-yacht put at your disposal is an agreeable kind of thing; but there were other circumstances in this case. Lord Dartown was a young Irish peer who had inherited an illustrious name, large estates (fortunately for him, some of them were in England), and a sufficiency of good looks; but who, on the other hand, seemed determined to bid a speedy farewell to all of these by means of incessant drinking. His friends regarded him with much interest; for he was doing it on dry champagne; and as that is a most unusual circumstance—champagne being somewhat too much of child's play for the serious drinker—they looked on and wondered how long it would last, and repeated incredible stories as to the number of bottles this youth could consume from the moment of his awaking in his

berth until his falling asleep in the same. The *Juliet* was an exceedingly well-appointed vessel; the cook had a reputation that a poet might envy; but the habits of the owner were peculiar; and most frequently he had to make his cruises alone. But he had always had a great respect for the Master of Lynn, who was his senior by a year or two, when they were school-fellows together; and sometimes in later years a kind of involuntary admiration for the firm nerve and hardened frame of his deer-stalking friend would lead to a temporary fit of reformation, and he would even take to practising with dumb-bells, which his trembling muscles could scarcely hold out at arm's length.

“Owley must be off his head altogether this time,” the Master of Lynn coolly said to himself, as he regarded the shaky handwriting of the letter. “To think of facing the ‘rolling forties’ at this time of year! We should die of cold besides. Not good enough, Owley; you must throw a fly over somebody else.”

So he put that letter aside; and took up the other. It was the second one of the two that Yolande had sent him; he had got it predecessor on the previous day. And now, as he read this final declaration and confession, it was with an ever-increasing surprise; but it certainly was with no sense of dismay, or disappointment, or even the resentment of wounded vanity. He did not even, at this moment, heed the piteous appeal for charity and kindness; it was not of her he was thinking; and scarcely of himself; it was rather of the people at Lynn.

“Now I will show them what they have done!” he was saying to himself, with a kind of triumph. “They shall see what they have done; and I hope they will be satisfied. As for me, I am going my own way after this. I have had enough of it. Polly may scheme as she likes; and they may rage, or refuse, or go to the deuce, if they like; I am going to look after myself now.”

He picked up the other letter, and took both with him into the writing-room; he had forgotten that he had left his luncheon but half finished. And there he read Yolande's appeal to him with more care; and he was touched by the penitence and the simplicity, and the eager wish for friendliness in it; and he determined, as he sat down at the writing-table, that, as far as he had command of the English language, she should have safe assurance that they were to part on kindly terms. Indeed, as it turned out, this was the most affectionate letter he had ever sent her; and it might have been said of him, with regard to this engagement, that nothing in it so well became him as his manner of leaving it.

“My dearest Yolande,” he wrote, “I am inexorably grieved that you should have given yourself the pain to write such a letter; and you might have known that whenever you wished our engagement to cease I should consider you had the right to say so, and so far from accusing you or doing anything in the tragedy line I should beg to be allowed to remain always your friend. And it won't take any length of time for me to be on quite friendly terms with you—if you will let me; for I am so now; and if I saw you to-morrow I should be glad of your companionship for as long as you chose to give it me; and I don't at all think it impossible that we may have many another stroll along the streets of Inverness, when you come back to the Highlands, as you are sure to do. Of course, I am quite sensible of what I have lost—you can't expect me to be otherwise; and I dare say, if all the circumstances had been propitious, and if we had married, we should have got on very well together—for when Polly attributes everything that happens to my temper, that is merely because she is in the wrong, and can't find any other excuse; whereas, if you and I had got married, I fancy we should have agreed very well, so long as no one interfered. But to tell you the honest truth, my dear Yolande, I never did think you were very anxious about it; you seemed to regard our engagement as a very light matter—or as something that would please everybody all round; and though I trusted that the future would right all that—I mean that we should become more intimate and affectionate—still, there would have been a risk; and it is only common sense to regard these things now, as some consolation, and as some reason why, if you say, ‘Let us break off this engagement,’ I should say, ‘Very well; but let us continue our friendship.’

“But there is a tremendous favour I would beg and entreat of you, dearest Yolande; and you always had the most generous disposition—I never knew you refuse anybody anything (I do believe that was why you got engaged to me—because you thought it would please the Grahams and all the rest of us). I do hope that you will consent to keep the people at Lynn in ignorance—they could only know through Polly, and you could keep it back from her—as to who it was, or why it was, that our engagement was broken off. This is not from vanity; I think you will say I haven't shown much of that sort of distemper. It is merely that I may have the whip-hand of the Lynn people. They have used me badly; and I mean to take care that they don't serve me so again; and if they imagine that our engagement has been broken off solely, or even partly, through their opposition, that will be a weapon for me in the future. And then the grounds of their opposition—that they or their friends might have to associate with one professing such opinions as those your father owns! You may rest assured, dearest Yolande, that I did not put you forward and make any appeal; and equally I knew you would resent my making any apology for your father, or allowing that any consideration on their part was demanded. It's no use reasoning with raving maniacs; I retired. But I mention this once more as an additional reason why, if our engagement is to be broken off, we should make up our minds to look on the best side of affairs, and to part on the best of terms; for I must confess more frankly to you now that there would have been some annoyance, and you would naturally have been angry on account of your father, and I should have taken your side, and there would simply have been a series of elegant family squabbles.

“There are one or two other points in your letter that I don't touch on; except to say that I hope you will write to me again—and soon; and that you will write in a very different tone. I hope you will see that many things justify you in so doing; and I hope I have made this letter as plain as can be. I have kept back nothing; so you needn't be reading between the lines. If you have no time to write a letter, send me a few words to show that you are in a more cheerful mood. If you don't, I shouldn't wonder if I broke through all social observances, and presented myself at your door—to convince you that you have done quite right, and that everything is well, and that you have given me a capital means of having it out with the Lynn people when the proper time comes. So please let me have a few lines; and in the meantime I hope I may be allowed to sign myself, yours most affectionately,

“A. LESLIE.”

“P.S.—Do you remember my telling you of the small youth who was my fag—the cheeky young party who was always smuggling champagne and pastry? I may have told you that he is now the owner of a 300-ton yacht? Well, he wants me to go a cruise with him. I had not intended doing so; but it occurs to me that I might do worse—as all my affairs are

settled up here; and so, if you can write within the next few days, will you please address to me at the — Hotel, Jermyn-street?"

Then he wrote:—

"Inverness, Oct. 31.

"Dear Owley,—It isn't a *compagnon de voyage* you want; it's a strait waistcoat. You would knock the *Juliet* all to bits if you took her across now; and a fine thing to choose winter for a visit to New York, where the weather is cold enough to freeze the ears off a brass monkey. This letter will reach London same time as myself; so you can look me up at — Hotel, Jermyn-street; and I'll talk to you like a father about it. My notion is you should send the *Juliet* to Gib., and we could make our way down through Spain; or, if that is too tedious for your Lordship, send her to Marseilles, and then we could fill up the intervening time in Paris. I have never been to Venice in a yacht; and don't remember whether you can get near enough to Danieli's to make it handy; but I suppose, even if you have to lie down by the Giudecca, there would be no difficulty about getting people to a dance on board? I'll see you through it.

"Yours, A. LESLIE."

And then (for now the hour of vengeance had struck) he wrote as follows to his sister:—

"Station Hotel, Oct. 31.

"Dear Polly,—I have to inform you, and I hope you will convey the information to his Papa-ship and to Aunty Tab, that my engagement to Yolande Winterbourne is finally, definitely, and irrevocably broken off. I hope they will be satisfied. I shall be more careful another time to keep the affair in my own hands.

"I am off for a cruise with Dartown, in the *Juliet*. Guess there'll be about as much fluid inside as outside that noble craft. Your affectionate brother, ARCHIE."

And then, having folded up and addressed his letters, he rose and went outside and lit a cigar. He thought he would have a stroll away through the town and out by the harbour, just to think over this that had occurred, and what was likely to occur, in the future. It happened to be a very bright and cheerful afternoon; and he walked quickly, with a sort of glad consciousness that now he was master of his own destiny, and meant to remain so; and when he came in sight of the ruffled and windy blue sea, that had suggestions of voyaging and the seeing of strange places that were pleasant enough. Then his cigar drew well; and that, although it may be unconsciously, tells on a man's mood. He began to be rather grateful to Yolande. He hoped she would quite understand his letter; and answer it in the old familiar, affectionate way, just as if nothing had occurred. It distressed him to think she should be in such grief—in such penitence. But he knew he should get some cheerful lines from her; and that, and all, was well.

By-and-by, however, a very uncomfortable suspicion got hold of him. He had had no very large experience of women and their ways; and he began to ask himself whether the ready acquiescence he had yielded to Yolande's prayer would please her over much. It certainly was not flattering to her vanity. For one thing, he could not wholly explain his position to her. He could not tell her that he had virtually said to his father, "Here is a way of getting back Corrievreck; and getting the whole estate into proper condition. You refuse? Very well; you mayn't get another chance, remember." He could not fully explain to her why her proposal, instead of bringing him disappointment, was rather welcome, as offering him a means of vengeance for the annoyance he had been subjected to. She knew nothing of Shena Van. She knew nothing of the proposal to complete the Lynn deer forest. And so he began to think that his letter, breaking off the engagement so very willingly, might not wholly please her; and as he was well disposed towards Yolande at this moment, and honestly desiring that they should part the best of friends, he slowly walked back to the hotel, composing a few more sentences by the way, so that her womanly pride should not be wounded.

But it was a difficult matter. He went up stairs to his room, and packed his things for the journey to London, while thinking over what he would say to her. And it was very near dinner time before he had finished this addendum to his previous letter.

"My dearest Yolande," he wrote, "I want to say something more to you; if you get the two letters together, read this one second. Perhaps you may think, from what I said in the other, that I did not sufficiently value the prospect that was before me at one time, or else I should say something more about losing it. I am afraid you may think I have given you up too easily and lightly; but you would make a great mistake if you think I don't know what I have lost. Only I did not want to make it too grave a matter; your letter was very serious; and I wanted you to think, and I want you to think, that there is no reason why we should not continue on quite friendly and intimate terms. Of course, I know what I have lost; I wasn't so long in your society—on board ship, and in the dahabeanah, too, and at Allt-nam-ba—without seeing how generous you were, and sincere, and anxious to make everyone around you happy; and if it comes to that, and if you will let me say it, a man naturally looks forward with some pride to having always with him a wife who can hold her own with everybody in regard to personal appearance, and grace and finish of manner, and accomplishments. Of course I know what I have lost. I am not blind. I always looked forward to seeing you and Polly together at the ball at the Northern Meeting. But when you say it is impossible, and seem put out about it, naturally I tried to find out reasons for looking at the best side of the matter. It is the wisest way. When you miss a bird it is of no use saying, 'confound it, I have missed'; it is much better to say, 'Thank goodness I didn't go near it; it won't go away wounded.' And quite apart from anything you said in your letter of to-day there was enough in your letter of yesterday to warrant us both in consenting to break off the engagement. Circumstances were against it, on both sides. Of course I would have gone on—as I wrote to you. A man can't be such a cur as to break his word to his promised wife simply because his relatives are ill-tempered—at least, if I came across such a gentleman he wouldn't very long be any acquaintance of mine. But there would have been trouble and family squabbles, as I say, if not a complete family separation—which could not be pleasant to a young wife; and then, on your side, there is this duty to your mother, which was not contemplated when we were engaged; and so, when we consider everything, perhaps it is better as it is. I dare say, if we had married, we should have been as contented as most people; and I should have been very proud of you as my wife, naturally; but it is no use speculating on what might have been. It is very fortunate, when an engagement is broken off, if not a particle of blame attaches to either side; and in that way we should consider ourselves lucky, as giving no handle for any ill-natured gossip.

"Of course, Polly will be cut up about it. She always had an extraordinary affection for you; and looked forward to your being her sister. Graham will be disappointed too; you were always very highly valued in that quarter. But if you and

I are of one mind that the decision we have come to is a wise one, it is our business, and no one else's."

He stopped and read over again those last sentences.

"I consider, now," he was saying to himself, "that that is a friendly touch—No blame attaching to either side: that will please her; she always was very sensitive, and pleased to be thought well of."

"And even," he continued, "if I should get reconciled to my people (about which I am in no hurry), Lynn will seem a lonely place after this autumn; and I suppose I shall conceive a profound detestation for next year's tenant of Allt-nam-ba. Probably two or three bachelor fellows will have the Lodge; and it will be pipes and brandy and soda and limited loo in the evening; they won't know that there was once a fairy living in that glen. But I don't despair of seeing you again in the Highlands, and your father too; and, as they say the subject of deer-forests is to be brought before the House, he will now be in a position to talk a little common-sense to them about that subject. Did you see that the chief agitator on this matter has just been caught speaking about the grouse and red-deer of Iona? Now I will undertake to eat all the red-deer and all the grouse he can find in Iona at one meal; and I'll give him three months for the search."

He thought this was very cleverly introduced. It was to give her the impression that they could now write to each other indifferently on the subjects of the day—in short, that they were on terms of ordinary and pleasant friendship.

"But I dare say you will consider me prejudiced—for I have been brought up from my infancy almost with a rifle in my hand; and so I will end this scrawl, again asking from you a few lines just to show that we are friends as before, and as I hope we shall ever remain.

"Yours, most affectionately,

"ARCHIE LESLIE."

It was a clever letter, he considered. The little touches of flattery; the business-like references to the topics of the day; the frank appeals to her old friendship—these would not be in vain. And so he went in to his dinner with a light heart; and the same night went comfortably to sleep in a saloon-carriage bound for London.

(To be continued.)

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1873), with three codicils (dated March 29, 1877; Dec. 17, 1878; and May 7, 1879), of the Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Dowager Viscountess Barrington, late of No. 20, Cavendish-square, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by the Right Hon. George William, Viscount Barrington, the son and the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £103,000. The testatrix leaves various legacies to her children, having regard to the provision already made for them; and the sum of £30,000, for which her life was insured, is to be so applied. She bequeaths £20,000, upon trust, for her eldest son, Viscount Barrington, for life, and then for his son who shall first attain twenty-one; and there are bequests to her trustees and legal adviser. Her lands at Shrivernham, Berks, are devised so that they will be held with the settled family estates of her late husband. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for her eldest son. The deceased was the widow of William Keppel, sixth Viscount Barrington, and fourth daughter of the first Lord Ravensworth.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of Mr. George Daniel MacIntosh, late of Carlton-chambers, No. 12, Regent-street, and of No. 61, Winchester-street, Pimlico, who died on Jan. 17 last, intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother, or sister, were granted on the 22nd ult. to John Young Sandys and James Sandys, the nephews, and two of the next of kin, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £127,000. The deceased having died without leaving any will, his personal estate becomes divisible among his next of kin, under the statute for the distribution of an intestate's effects.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1882) of Mr. William Bliss, late of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, woollen manufacturer, who died on Feb. 26 last, has been proved by William Bliss, the son, one of the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £64,000. The testator makes specific provision for his daughters, Mrs. Anne Maria Flint, Mrs. Esther Elizabeth Burrows, and Mrs. Mary Jane Scott; and bequeaths £10,000 to his son-in-law, Samuel Francis Flint; and legacies to his sisters, his granddaughter Christine Mary Elizabeth Burrows, his own and his late wife's nephews and nieces, executors, employés, domestic servants, including his footman, coachman, gardener, and herdman; his barber, and others. The whole residue of his estate he gives to his son William.

The will (dated April 10, 1878), with a codicil (dated Oct. 29, 1881), of Mr. Lionel Neville Frederick Ames-Lyde, late of Ayot Saint Lawrence, Herts, who died on Jan. 17 last, has been proved by Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Antrobus and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Francis Eaton, the executors, the personal estate being valued at over £24,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Edith Eliza Ames-Lyde, pecuniary legacies amounting together to £4300, in addition to other provision made for her; to an only child, if a daughter, £16,000; and legacies to his executors. All his real estate and the residue of the personality he leaves to his only child, if a son, and in default of a son to his brother, Gerard Vivian.

The will (dated Oct. 1, 1881) of Mr. Charles Edmund Hitchcock, formerly of Oxford, but late of No. 3, Sandringham-gardens, Ealing, chemist, who died on Feb. 28 last, has been proved by Charles Garrard Hitchcock and Arthur William Hitchcock, the sons, two of the executors, the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The testator leaves £6000, upon trust, for his wife, Mrs. Mary Baker Hitchcock, for life, and then for his daughter, Alice Mary; £2000 to his son Arthur William; his interest in the partnership business and premises at Oxford to his sons, Charles Garrard and Edmund Lilley, subject to the payment of £1000 to his estate; and the residue of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1882) of Mr. William Englehardt, late of No. 371, Hackney-road, Bethnal-green, who died on Feb. 27 last, has been proved by John Vanner and Henry Thornton Vanner, the nephews, two of the executors, the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testator bequeaths £50 each to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Theological Institution Fund, the Wesleyan Work-out Ministers and Ministers' Widows Auxiliary Fund, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £200, upon trust, to apply the dividends in keeping in repair his tomb in Abney Park Cemetery and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Hackney-road; and other legacies. The residue of his property is to be divided between his nephews, John, Henry Thornton, James Engelhardt, and William Vanner, and his nieces, Sarah Early and Jane Rowe.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday last resolved, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board, to buy the twin steam-ship Castalia, to be used as a hospital ship in the Thames.

#### OBITUARY.

LORD ROKEBY.

The Right Hon. Henry, sixth Baron Rokeby, of Armagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Great Britain, G.C.B., a General (retired), Hon. Colonel Scots Guards, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Medjidie, died on the 25th ult. He was born Feb. 2, 1798, the third son of Matthew, fourth Lord Rokeby, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Francis Charlton, and at the death of his brother Edward, April 7, 1847, inherited the title, which was conferred in 1777 on Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh, with specific limitation. Early in life, in 1814, he entered the Army, in time to take part with the 3rd Guards in the campaign of 1815, including Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In 1846 he became Colonel, and Major-General in 1854. In the following year he commanded the First Division in the Crimean War, was made, in 1856, K.C.B., and Commander of the Legion of Honour, raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 77th Foot in 1861, and to that of full General in 1869. In 1875 he was nominated Hon. Colonel Scots Guards. His Lordship married, Dec. 18, 1826, Magdalen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hexley, and widow of Mr. Frederick Croft, by whom (who died Dec. 7, 1868) he had one son, Edmund, who died under age, in 1852, and four daughters—viz., the late Marchioness of Winchester, the Hon. Harriet Lydia Dawson-Damer, the Hon. Magdalene Wellesley, widow of the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Elizabeth Montagu. By Lord Rokeby's death, the peerage and baronetcy which he enjoyed becomes extinct. A Portrait of his Lordship is given in this Number of our Journal.

SIR J. C. CAFFIN.

Admiral Sir James Crawford Caffin, K.C.B., J.P. for Kent, died on the 24th ult. at Woodlawn, Blackheath, aged seventy-one. He was third son of Mr. William Caffin, of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, by Bethia, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Crawford, Adjutant R.A., entered the Navy in 1824, and gradually rose to the rank of Admiral in 1877. While in the Pylades, he took part in the battle of Navarino; in 1854 was in the Penelope at the bombardment of Bomarsund, and in 1855 commanded the Hastings at the attack on Sveaborg. From the last-named year to 1868 he was Director of Stores at the War Office. Sir James married, in 1843, Fanny Brouncker, daughter of Mr. William Atfield, of Cosham, and was left a widower in 1871.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BOUSFIELD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel George Philips Bousfield, of Holy Wath, Coniston, and Grosvenor-place, London, J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland, formerly M.P. for Bath, died at his town residence, on the 21st ult., aged fifty-three. He was last surviving son of the late Mr. John Bousfield, of London, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Birtles, of Wigan; and was married to Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Mr. John Barratt, of Holy Wath. He became M.P. for Bath in 1874, after a very animated contest, and sat until 1880 on the Conservative side of the House of Commons. He was Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

MR. WALTER BUCHANAN.

Mr. Walter Buchanan, late of Shandon, Dumfartonshire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Glasgow, died at Plas Newton, Chester, on the 19th ult., aged eighty-six. He was eldest son of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, of Glasgow, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. J. Cockburn, of Edinburgh; and was educated at Glasgow University. In 1857 he entered Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for the City of Glasgow, which he continued to represent up to 1865. He married, first, in 1824, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Hamilton, of Middleton; and secondly, in 1851, Christina Laura, eldest daughter of Mr. James Smith, of Jordan Hill, Renfrewshire, which lady died in 1853, leaving a daughter, Christina Laura, wife of her cousin, James George Smith.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Thomas Craufurd Longcroft, late Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Army, aged sixty-three.

Mr. James Shaw, iron merchant, at Cwm Avon, on the 23rd ult., ex-Sheriff of London, and three times an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Aberdeen, known politically as "The Silent Member," whose Parliamentary sketches attracted considerable notice.

Dr. Robert Druitt, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal College of Physicians, an eminent medical writer, author of the "Surgeon's Vade Mecum," on the 15th ult., aged sixty-eight. His family, from father to son, had practised medicine at Wimborne for more than a century.

Mr. James Stirling, of Rockend House, Helensburgh, Lanarkshire, and previously of Cordale, Dumbartonshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th ult., aged seventy-eight. He was elected M.P. for that county in 1865, at the same time as Mr. Smollett, there being a double return; but he retired from the contest before the Committee, and resigned his seat.

Captain Arthur Hood Grosvenor Gregory, of Styvechale and Brinklow, in the county of Warwick, late Lieutenant and Captain Scots Fusiliers Guards, on the 17th ult., at his seat near Coventry. He was born Dec. 11, 1831, the elder son of the late Mr. Arthur Francis Gregory, of Styvechale, a Peninsular officer, by the Hon. Caroline Hood, his wife, sister of Samuel, third Viscount Hood. His only brother is Major Francis Hood Gregory, 15th Hussars. The Gregories, of Styvechale, are one of the oldest families in Warwickshire.

Upwards of 8000 emigrants, principally Swedes and Germans, nearly all being bound for America, passed through Hull during the past month.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are accessible to visitors between the hours of eleven and four o'clock every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday during the absence of the Court.

The Southport Town Council, at a special meeting on Monday evening, approved the action of the Foreshore Committee in offering the Duchy of Lancaster £15,000 for the foreshore from the Birkdale boundary and Crossens Channel.

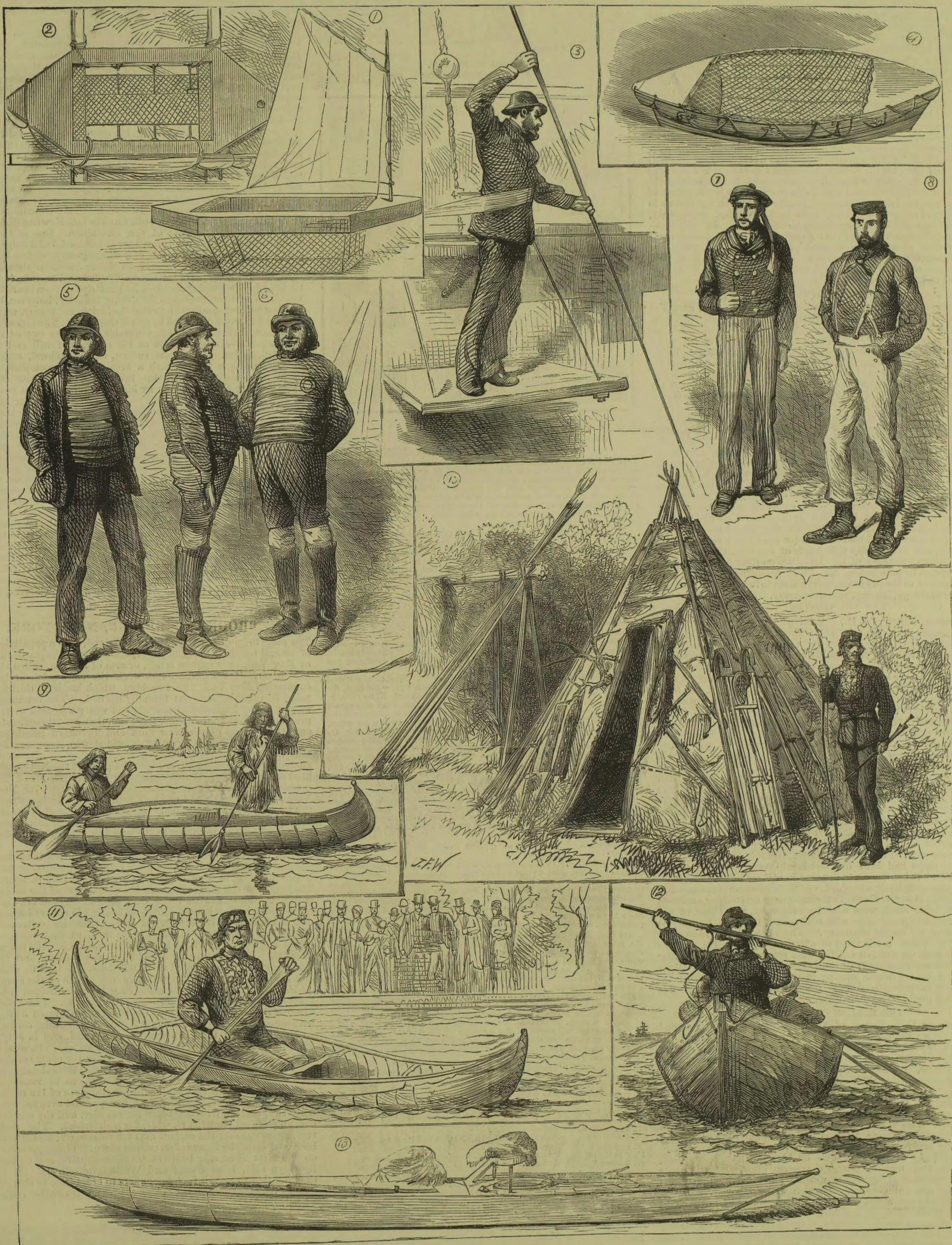
It was stated at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association on Monday that no material alteration had been made in the rules for the Wimbledon gathering this year, and that the number and value of the prizes had been increased. The American team have expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made for the International match. Calcutta will be represented by a team to contest the Kolapore Cup.





1. The Uspenski Sabor, or Cathedral Church of the Assumption, where the Coronation Ceremony was performed last Sunday. 2. Grand Theatre and Opera-House, with Illuminations. 3. The Petroffsky Palace.  
4. Church of St. Nicholas, with Tower of Ivan Veliki (illuminated). 5. Monument to Minim and Pojarski, in the Krasnoi Ploschad (illuminated). 6. Badge worn by Special Correspondents of Newspapers.

THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW: CATHEDRALS AND PALACES, WITH THE ILLUMINATIONS.  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



1. The Utrinque Life-saving Apparatus, invented by Colonel the Hon. O. G. Lambert.  
4. Fish-carrier, invented by Mrs. E. Dean of Hastings.  
8. A Yarmouth smacksman.  
11. A Milicete Indian in his fishing canoe.

2. The same folded up.  
5. A Yarmouth fisherman.  
9. Indians fishing (model from Canada).  
12. A Canadian whaler throwing his harpoon.

3. A Newfoundland whaler's cutting-stage (Old Style).  
7. An Arbroath fisherman.  
10. A Milicete Indian fisherman and his wigwam (Canada).  
13. Greenland fishing canoe.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## NERVOUS ACTION.

Professor McKendrick's eighth lecture on Physiological Discovery was given on Tuesday, May 22. He stated that the general appearance of the central nervous masses, the brain, spinal cord, and nerves, were early known to anatomists, but they also termed "nerves" what are now known as ordinary fibrous tissues. It was long supposed, in accordance with Galen, that "animal spirits" were conveyed through the body by minute tubes in the nerves, originating in "ventricles" in the brain, in which even Descartes located the soul, and similar views were held by Hoffmann and others. Thomas Willis (1622-75) studied the anatomy of the nervous system, and distinguished the nerves of sensation and motion. The idea of a nervous fluid arose soon after. Haller first used the term "vis nervosa," and Newton suggested that nervous action depends on vibration "propagated through the solid filament of the nerves;" a notion which was elaborated by David Hartley and Condillac. John Augustus Unzer (1727-99) laid the foundation of modern views respecting the intimate connection between mental and material phenomena; and commented on the communication with the brain when a nerve is excited, followed by voluntary or involuntary action. He thus foreshadowed "reflex action"—a subject worked out by Marshall Hall (1790-1857). George Proschaska showed that a stimulus is needed, bodily or mental, for nervous action. The splendid discoveries of Galvani and Volta were not only the germs of modern electrical science, but greatly influenced opinion as to nervous action, since many were led to consider, erroneously, that an electrical change passes along a nerve. In 1850, however, Helmholtz proved that a nervous current travels incomparably slower than electricity. (Velocity of electricity 461,000,000 mètres; of nervous agent from 26 to 30 mètres, in one second). This was illustrated experimentally at the end of the lecture.

## RECENT DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, gave the first of a course of three lectures on recent discoveries in Egypt, Chaldea and Assyria, Asia Minor and Cyprus, on Thursday, May 24. He gave, first, a historical sketch of some leading periods in the life of ancient Egypt, especially noticing the evidences we possess of archaic civilisation and of successive Semitic and Greek influences, illustrated by large diagrams. In regard to recent explorers, he commented on the valuable results obtained by the indefatigable Mariette at the Sarapeum, Dendara, Abydos, and the inscribed Pyramids. Mariette, who died in the midst of his work, January, 1881, was worthily succeeded by Maspero, of whose work, especially at Thebes, Mr. Poole gave interesting details. British exploration having been strongly urged by Miss Amelia B. Edwards and others, the Egyptian Exploration Fund was established; Sir Erasmus Wilson became the president. M. Naville, an able Egyptologist, was engaged, and, on Jan. 19 last began the work of exploration at the celebrated mounds of Tel-el-Maskhutah, long supposed to be Raamases mentioned in Exodus i., but now identified by M. Naville as Pithom (the store city), built for Pharaoh by the oppressed Hebrews. Inscriptions showed that Pithom (or Pa-Tum) was the temple name, and Succoth the civil name of the city, which was the first camping-place of the Israelites on their departure from Egypt. In conclusion, Mr. Poole pleaded for liberal subscriptions to the fund to support a work so interesting, in regard to archaeology, history, and geography.

## WHALES.

Professor Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, May 25, began with a general description of whales, referring to numerous diagrams, and then observed that few animals present so many examples of rudimentary and apparently useless organs. Of these the Professor more especially considered the teeth (developed only in a very early state of life, and soon disappearing); the fore-limbs, with all the fingers encased in an unyielding integument, yet provided with muscles, and the hind limbs buried deeply in the body, yet in which can be traced many of the structures of the smaller quadrupeds. In the case of the whale, these rudimentary organs appear to be remnants of parts once fully developed, and now in process of removal, rather than incipient parts in the process of formation. The origin of the cetacea is involved in much mystery, and palaeontology has hitherto given little sure information; but much light has been obtained by the study of the rudimentary organs. Whales are conjectured to be derived from land mammals of fairly high organisation, with a hairy covering, a complete olfactory apparatus for smelling in air, teeth of several kinds, and distinct fore and hind limbs. Whales are not related to animals resembling seals, as if the hind limbs had been developed into very efficient aquatic organs. It is not easy to imagine how these limbs could have become completely atrophied, and their function transferred to the tail. It is more likely that whales were derived from animals with tails, which were used in swimming, like those of the beaver, and eventually with such effect that the hind limbs became no longer necessary. The anatomical structure of whales points much more to affinities with pig-like animals than with the carnivora. The fact that many of the existing species are exclusively fluvial may point to the fresh-water origin of the whole group; in which case their otherwise rather inexplicable absence from the seas of the cretaceous period would be accounted for.

## THE RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Professor C. E. Turner, of St. Petersburg, began his second lecture on Saturday last, May 26, by roughly dividing the chief representatives of the Russian commercial class into, first, the merchant of the traditional type; second, the "Dieltzie," the speculating adventurers, who came to the front immediately after the Emancipation Act of 1861; and, lastly, the "Kulaks," or "squeezers," who, having grown rich themselves by lending money to their poorer brethren, rob them of all they possess. As it is mainly in the comedies of Ostrovsky that we find the portrait of the Russian merchant, such as he was in the olden days, the Professor analysed and criticised several of these plays. Since from them we can best gain an idea of the unprincipled, tyrannical, and debasing character of the family rule and patriarchal system so warmly eulogised by the Slavophils, and the principle of which writers like M. Aksakov desire to have extended to the wider spheres of government and public life. In speaking of the "Dieltzie," Professor Turner gave several instances of the corruption and dishonesty which too commonly characterise commercial and public enterprises in Russia, and especially referred to railway and bank speculations. Finally, the Professor entered into details concerning peasant life, and pointed out some of the difficulties with which it is surrounded, especially in financial matters. The evils exposed are, unfortunately, chronic; recent efforts have been made by the Government to reform them; but they cannot be remedied till a freer and more generous scope is afforded to the expression of public opinion.

Friday, June 8, Professor Dewar on the Electric Arc and Chemical Synthesis. (Close of the season.)

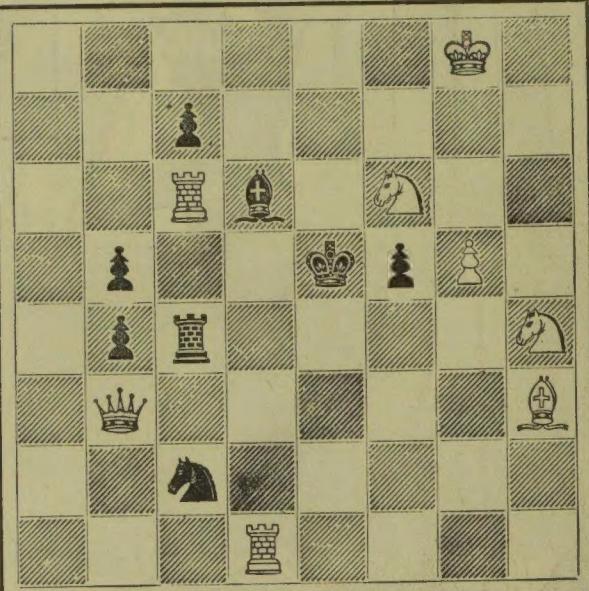
## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Several Answers to Correspondents are deferred.)  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2043 received from C Taplin (Tiflis), F E Gibbons (Tiflis), C P Paterson (U.S.A.), Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.), and F Y Ryde (Bury); of No. 2044, from B C M S. Pierce Jones, F B Grant, F Y Ryde, and B H C (Salisbury); of No. 2045, from E J Winter Wood, A H Mann, J R Field, and B H C (Salisbury); Johnson, C P (Paterson, U.S.A.), Orinus (Alexandria), J R Edmiston, Lavinia Grove, Pierce Jones, Libby (Fordland), A R (Bury), and Emile Fran'c; of No. 2046, from F E Tozer, J M Carlton, E F Crysostom, E G. Carl Friedleben, Shafton, F M (Edinburgh), Dr P S. A Chapman, E J Winter Wood, New Forest, Emile Fran', Princess Suzanne Athol (Brussels), E J Posso (Haarlem), Z Ingold, Nettie, W A Graven, John D Taylor, J G R Harvey, A R Street, J R (Blyth), Trial Chronon, J Leslie, Lachlan, F Thorpe, G A (Oxford), M Houft Graaft (Utrecht), W M Curtis, Benjamin George, Jumbo, F B Grant, J R (Edinburgh), J A B G T R Kyngdon, H P Gyp, Edmund Field, Fred E Gibbons and A Naatz (Tiflis), W Vernon Arnold, H P Shaw, Lavinia Grove, C J Kersey, S W Mann, Leonard H Reeves, R H N E, F F (Brussels), and W Wilson.

PROBLEM NO. 2048.  
By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Last week's notes brought our summary of the Tourney down to the close of the play on Monday, when Dr. Zukertort, in one of the best contested games of the competition, defeated Englisch in sixty-eight moves. The opening was "Irregular" and the game was defended with all the well-known skill of the young Austrian, and with greater than his usual tenacity. It was eventually won by another of the master strokes with which Zukertort has so frequently surprised his adversaries. The following was the position after Black's 45th move:—

White (Zukertort).—K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q 3rd, Kt at Q 5th, Pawns at K R 2nd, Kt 3rd, K B 3rd, and Q B 7th. (Seven pieces.)

Black (Englisch).—K at K B 2nd, Q at Q B 3rd, Kt at K 3rd, Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, and Q R 2nd. (Seven pieces.)

In this position White played 46. Q to Q 3rd, threatening 47. Kt to B 4th, forcing exchanges of Queens and Knights, and the promotion of the pawn at Q B 7th. To avert this disaster, Englisch played 46. K to K sq, when Dr. Zukertort forced a winning position as follows:

47. Q to Kt 5th      Q takes Q      50. Kt to B 7th (ch) K to K 4th

48. P Queens (ch)      K to B 2nd      51. Kt takes Q, and wins.

49. Q takes Kt (ch)      K takes Q

Zukertort thus came out of the first pairing with a score of twelve out of a possible thirteen, one which, having regard to the renown of the other competitors and the conditions of play, may be pronounced unparalleled.

The result of the other games played on this day was published last week. These call for no special comment.

Three draws were played off on Tuesday, May 22. Mackenzie adopted the Sicilian defence against Englisch, and, after one hour's fighting, the latter having K, two R's, Kt and seven Pawns, Mackenzie K, two R's, B, and seven Pawns, and the positions being equal, a third draw was agreed to, each master scoring half a point. Noa and Winawer, after sixty-one moves on both sides, also agreed to draw. The result of the other game, Steinitz v. Rosenthal, was watched with surpassing interest, for depending on it, in the judgment of many persons, was the chance of Herr Steinitz gaining the first prize by overtaking or passing Zukertort in the course of the next pairing. Early in the opening (Three Knights), Rosenthal, after the moves 1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. Kt to B 3rd, Kt to Q B 3rd; 3. Kt to B 3rd, P to K Kt 3rd; 4. P to Q 4th, P takes P; played 5. Kt to Q 5th, a novelty, which secured him an advantage, although its soundness is, to say the least of it, doubtful. He succeeded, however, in blockading the adverse King's pieces, and, soon after the resumption of play, at seven o'clock, won a piece. Steinitz picked up two Pawns for it, however, but, after a well-fought end game, struck his flag, in full view of the Queenening of an adverse Pawn. The score for the day is therefore—

Mackenzie ... ½ Englisch ... ½ Noa ... ½ Winawer ... ½

Notwithstanding this, his fourth defeat in the tourney, is Steinitz's chance of the first prize so remote as is generally supposed. True, he must now look to a highly improbable combination of favourable chances to secure it; but it must not be forgotten that, in the last pairing, Steinitz, as Walker, quoting Shakespeare, said of Cochrane, has "thrown away the world" for a "quibble" known as the "Steinitz" gambit. He is not likely to do so again, and his score in the next round will therefore, in all probability, be at least two points better than in the last.

On Wednesday the competitors in the master tourney were the guests of Mr. Rosenbaum, the director of play, who carried them off to Epsom on regulation Derby drags. The weather smiled on their adventure, and the unusual beneficence of nature was happily supplemented by the arts associated with the names of Fortnum and Mason, in contributing to the pleasures of the day. Probably there was never an assemblage of chess-players without chess, no matter what the original purpose of the convention may have been, and it is very certain that a game of chess has never before been noted as a feature of the "Road" to the Derby. It is probable, also, that such an incident would never have occurred but for the presence of Baron Kolisch, of Vienna, whose intellectual vitality is alike equal to the heartiest enjoyment of the humours of the "road," and the keen reflection requisite for chess *sans voir*. Challenged by Baron Kolisch, M. Winawer accepted the *défi* in the spirit with which it was offered, and the following gamelet was played:—

WHITE (Baron K.)	BLACK (M. W.)
1. P to K 4th	BLACK (M. W.)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P
6. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th
7. P to Q 4th	Castles
8. B to R 3rd	R to K sq
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Kt sq
10. P to Q 6th	P takes P
11. B takes P	Kt takes P

WHITE (Baron K.)	BLACK (M. W.)
12. Kt takes P	Kt takes B
13. Q takes Kt	R to K 2nd

If 13. B to B 2nd, then follows 14. B takes P (ch), K to R sq; 15. B takes R; 16. Kt to B 7th (ch), K to Kt sq; 17. Kt takes Q, &c.
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14. Kt takes K B P      R takes Kt
------------------------------------

15. Q to Q 5th      Kt to B 3rd
---------------------------------

16. Q takes R (ch)      K to R sq
-----------------------------------

17. R to K sq, resigns.
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The remainder of the week was occupied, partly in playing out drawn games, and partly in well-earned leisure. To the pleasures of the latter the genial hospitality of Baron Kolisch largely contributed. In the broader life to which fortune has called him, the chess champion of 1861 to 1867 has not forgotten Caissa, nor, as the game above proves, has he lost any of the gifts of the chessplayers' goddes.

The result of the games played on Friday and Saturday is:—

Englisch ... 0 Mason ... 1 | Mackenzie ... 0 Rosenthal ... 1

Mason's victory places him second on the score list with 9½, followed by Steinitz and Tschigorin with 9.

To complete the first round, only one game remains to be played, Englisch v. Rosenthal, deferred to next week.

The play in the second pairing was commenced on Monday last, and, with three exceptions, presented no features of interest. Winawer, Englisch, Sellman, and Mason drew their games, against Rosenthal, Steinitz, Mackenzie, and Blackburne, respectively. Mortimer scored for the first time in a well-fought game against Skipworth, and Noa won a brilliant victory over the young Russian, Tschigorin. The game between Zukertort and Bird was adjourned, after nine hours' play, in the following position, White to move:—

White (Bird) : K at R 4th, Kt at Q 6th, Pawn at K 3rd.

Black (Zukertort) : K at Q Kt 5th, R at Q R 6th, Pawn at Q R 4th.

## THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The Sketches that fill a page of this week's publication represent a variety of interesting objects and figures at the Exhibition of which we have already said so much, now drawing a daily concourse of about twenty thousand people to the buildings in the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Kensington. We have nothing more to say about the Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishermen and smacks, with the one from Arbroath, near Dundee, whom our Artist has sketched upon this occasion. Descriptions and illustrations of the British herring and mackerel fisheries, and of the trawling for soles, turbot, and other ground-fish, have recently appeared in our Journal. Some of the models of ingenious contrivances, not always patented, for the greater convenience and safety of our fishermen at sea, deserve particular attention. We present two Illustrations of the apparatus called "Utrinque," that is to say, "either the one way or the other," devised by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. O. G. Lambart, for saving life in case of the collision or the foundering of vessels. It may be considered as a raft, or buoyant frame, supporting a capacious box-shaped network, in which four men can be seated together, and can use either the oars or the sail for its propulsion; this apparatus, which weighs only 230 lb., can be folded up and stowed away, but, when thrown overboard, rights itself at once; and it cannot be upset, nor can the men be washed out of it, as in a common life-boat. The contributions from British North America, both Canada and Newfoundland, are a very important part of the Exhibition. One of those included in our present Illustrations is the model of a stage or platform suspended at the side of a whaling-ship, when a dead whale has been lashed alongside, to enable the men standing upon this platform, with their long-handled instruments, to cut up the whale's blubber and to hoist the strips of it on board the vessel. The most considerable fishing industry, however, belonging to Newfoundland is that of the famous cod fishery, which may be thoroughly studied in this Exhibition. The Canadian Dominion, including British Columbia, furnishes one of the most attractive departments of the show, and will call for repeated notice. A Melicete Indian, named Gabriel, attired in a picturesque fashion with a breastplate of wampum, or native bead-work, but with the tunic, cap, and trousers of a light infantry soldier, stands by his wigwam, or tent of bark, or paddles his birch-bark canoe, to show the manner of a Canadian fisherman's life on the banks of the remoter lakes and rivers. Models and pictures are exhibited, also, which represent scenes of this kind portrayed by faithful artists in Canada; and there is one of the whaler at sea, in the act of throwing his harpoon. Canadian fishermen do much more than supply the demand of their home population; and there are to be seen here the methods of preparing fish for export, and models of a class of vessels specially built to carry this food to the religious-fast-observing people of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other countries in Europe, and to the Catholic populations of Central and South America. The salting of the large Gaspé codfish sent to the Mediterranean is done with great care, and it is said that they will keep for two years or more even in warm climates. They are caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about twenty miles out in summer, and as far as thirty-five miles off in winter, the finest fish being taken in August, and again in October, in deep water.

## THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

The large town of Brooklyn, on Long Island, with a population of several hundred thousand, is separated from the great city of New York by a narrow strait, or arm of the sea, called the East River. On Thursday last week the suspension-bridge connecting New York with Brooklyn, which has been thirteen years in construction, was formally opened. The ceremony was of a very imposing character, and was performed in the presence of President Arthur, the Federal and State officials, and the officers of the New York and Brooklyn municipal governments. Both cities were decorated with flags, as were also the vessels in the harbour. A number of war-ships anchored in the East River; and the guns of the Navy-yard fired salutes; all the church bells were rung in honour of the occasion, and there were general rejoicings. The 7th New York Regiment escorted President Arthur to the bridge, where the Brooklyn Militia paraded. A grand display of fireworks took place on the bridge at night. President Arthur dined with the Mayor of Brooklyn in the evening, and subsequently held a reception.

The cost of this vast structure has been more than five millions sterling. It is a suspension bridge, supported by two towers standing in East River 274 ft. high and 1595 ft. apart. The length of the bridge between the anchorages of the cables is 3500 ft., and between the termini 5989 ft. There are four cables, each having a solid section of nearly 145 square inches, and containing 1,732,086 lb. of wire, with an estimated strength of 170,000 lb. to the square inch, so that the four cables aggregate 6,928,346 lb. of wire and 98,437,120 lb. of strength. The aggregate weight of the bridge and its transitory load is estimated at 34,000 tons. It is 85 ft. wide and 135 ft. clear above the water in the centre of the span. At 118 ft. above high-water mark each tower is divided into three sub-towers by two avenues each 31½ ft. wide. These rise towards the centre, above which the towers are elevated 30 ft., with the saddle resting upon them that supports the bridge cables. In May, 1875, the Brooklyn tower was finished, and in July, 1876, the New York tower. The bridge floor is 118 ft. above high-water mark at the towers, and 135 ft. in the centre of the span. The anchorages of the cables are 930 ft. from the towers on each side of the river—huge constructions of masonry weighing 60,000 tons each, and covering a surface of 119 ft. by 132 ft. The bridge is divided into five parallel avenues, the outer two, each 19 ft. wide, being for vehicles, and the central one, an elevated road 15½ ft. wide, for pedestrians. The other two avenues are for the surface cars for passengers, which will be moved across by means of an endless chain. The approaches on the New York side begin at Chatham-square, and on the Brooklyn side, from Sands and Washington-streets. It is the intention to permit foot passengers to cross free, to charge tolls to vehicles, and to tax the passenger car traffic five cents a head.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has respectfully declined the offer of the French Academy of Sciences to make him Foreign Correspondent, on the ground that he has made it a rule not to belong to any foreign society.

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**DEBILITY**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD** has perfectly cured me of twenty years' dyspepsia, oppression, and debility, which prevented my dressing or undressing myself, or making even the slightest effort.—Madame BOIREL or CABINETTE, Avignon.

**CONSUMPTION**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD**. Consumption, Asthma, Cough, Dropsey, Deafness, on which I spent thousands of pounds during twenty-five years in vain, have yielded to this divine food, and I am now restored to perfect health.—Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Frimley, Surrey, Wood Merchant.

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**LIVER**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD**.—Liver complaint and diarrhoea, from which I had suffered fearfully for two years, despite the best medical treatment, have yielded to Du Barry's excellent food. W. EDIE, Major, H.M.S. unattached, London.

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**NERVES**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD** has cured my wife of twenty years' most fearful suffering from nervous and bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, and an extraordinary swelling all over, sleeplessness, and asthma. Medical aid never availed her.—ATANASIO LA BARBERA, Mayor of Trapani, Sicily.

**ASTHMA**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD** has cured me of thirty-six years' asthma, which obliged me to get up four or five times every night to relieve my chest from a pressure which threatened suffocation.—Rev. S. BOLLET, Ecrainville, France.

**NEURALGIA**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD** is a remedy which I could almost call divine. It has perfectly cured our dear sister Julia, who has been suffering for the last four years with neuralgia in the head, which caused her cruel agony, and left her almost without rest.—Rev. J. MONASIER, Valgorge, France.

**SLEEPLESSNESS**.—**DU BARRY'S FOOD** has cured my daughter, who had suffered for two years fearfully from general debility, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, and a total exhaustion, and given her health, sleep, and strength, with hard muscle and cheerfulness.—H. DE MONTLOUIS, Paris.

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